THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,113—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson.	16th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4300	800	L. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell	30th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	2 th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	10 0	W. T. Webber	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	42 5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

...IAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
				1890.
		00	W J. Webber	13th May.

...RAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ...USTRALIA.

		H. P.	Captain.	1890.
	5170	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	5th June.

...to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves ... Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call ...or ports.
...ther particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...bay, 23rd April, 1890.

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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	——	——	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO.....On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
28th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar on the 3rd May, Captain Detiefson.
Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Abo to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 26th April, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 2nd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st May, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	25th May 1890

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
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Bombay, 13th February, 1889. Agents.

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THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 327 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3514 J. Laird	13th May.
M NUBIA	3514 J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
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Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case...Rs. 2-8 to	3	0
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Pocket Size, for any Latitude with Agate Cap...	5	0
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" " " " in bronzed metal Case	8	0
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EXTREMELY SENSITIVE 2½ inch, silvered metal dial revolving altitude scale up to 10,000 feet and Circular Thermometer in Morocco Case, Rs. 50. Watch pocket size Rs. 50.

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CHEMIST AND IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
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COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.
It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

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N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

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IN DISPENSING PRESCRIPTIONS

EVERY Precaution is taken, and every Method adopted which long and varied experience in first-rate English and other Firms can give, in order to properly check the Medicines prepared by us, to ensure, not only their

ACCURATE AND FAITHFUL PREPARATION,

but also their easy Distinction by the Patient or Nurse.
Internal and External Medicines are dispensed in Bottles of such distinct Patterns, and labelled with different coloured Labels, that any mistake as to their nature can scarcely occur.

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from our Wholesale and Retail Departments, and the Prices are as low as consistent with

ACCURACY, DESPATCH, AND CLEANLINESS.

All our Dispensing Departments, both at the Branches and Head Establishment, are under the strict supervision of

FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

whose whole attention is given to the Examination of Prescriptions and their Manipulations, and through whose hands they all pass before being sent out.

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"IMMENSE CHOICE FOR THE HOT SEASON."
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THE VERY BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

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Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
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SOAP STONE PAINT!
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IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
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RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
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20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
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DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
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1, ASH LANE, FORT.

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FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,

IS far superior to any preparation of a similar kind,—it effectually preserves the Teeth in a sound state and renders them white and beautiful without impairing the Enamel, prevents such as are already decayed from becoming worse and fastens those that are loose. It prevents Toothache and Scurvy and receding of the Gums, making them grow firm and close to the Teeth, and also renders the Breath delicately sweet and remedies all disorders that arise from bad Teeth.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

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A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
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IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.
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IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
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Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "Arabia" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 3 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned do not admit responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st May 1890.

NOTICE.

MR I B TOTHILL has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER in our firm from THIS DATE.

Wm. CROWDER & Co.

1, Ash Lane, 1st May, 1890.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MANAGER for the office of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem with a 5 years' agreement and prospects.

Only application from candidates with special business qualifications will be considered, and these should be addressed with copies of testimonials to the Managing Director at Cawnpore.

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All other Goods at 40 per cent., reduction, except Wines and Spirits, which are also reasonably reduced.

A further discount will be allowed on purchases exceeding Rs. 100.

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(IN LIQUIDATION.)
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE UNITED MERCHANTS' COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above Company are requested to communicate with the undersigned, at the Company's Registered Office, No. 61, Medows Street Fort, within two months of the date of this publication, after which time no claims will be attended to and they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made.

CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY,
JAMSHEDJI BOMANSHA R.
Liquidators,

Bombay, 1st May, 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 5th May, 1890, His Highness the Gaekwar's Anand-Pitlad Railway which joins the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway at Anand Station, will be opened for traffic.

2. The Passenger trains and fares to and from Anand station will be as under:—

STATIONS.	TIMINGS.	FARES FROM ANAND. 1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Luggage per maund.
	H. M. H. M.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Anand .....Dep.	9 0 14 10				
Boria ..... "	9 33 14 40	8 0	4 0	1 9	1 0
Pitlad .....Arr.	9 54 15 4	14 0	7 0	3 0	2 0

STATIONS.	TIMINGS.	FARES FROM PITLAD. 1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Luggage per maund.
	H. M. H. M.	A. P.	. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Pitlad .....Dep.	6 0 12 0	...	...	...	...
Boria ..... "	6 21 12 21	6 0	3 0	1 3	1 0
Anand .....Arr.	6 51 12 51	14 0	7 0	3 0	2 0

3. The rules, rates, fares and classification of Goods will be the same as on the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway, and fire arms or cartridges, horses and goods traffic will not be booked to and from Boria Station.

4. For detailed information see the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Goods and Coaching Tariffs.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 14th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 79, Medows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of May, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
2. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDARIA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st May 1890.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LD,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, 1890, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1890.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1891, and to fix his remuneration.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 15th May, 1890, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
Single Copy.....Annas. 4

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL CHAPLAIN. Crown 8vo. Rs. 2. Cossack & Adams.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK.

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.

NOTICE.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK. —During alterations, the Rink will be open from 9 to 6 for practice only. Admission 8 annas. Skates free.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA HAVRE.

s. s. MATHLEY HALL, J. Wilcox 3 500 400 abt. 7th May.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

s. s. RYALL HALL, Jenkins, 3,300...400, abt. 12th May.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her Cargo on the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.

Bombay, 1st May, 1890.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 6th May 1890, for the supply to this Company of 600 tons of MOULMEIN or Rangoon 1st class Teak Logs.

The prices should include delivery either at the Company's Basin Colaba, or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber" and each tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 500, or the tender will not be considered. All securities must be endorsed in favour of the "Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company." The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, April, 1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

Years.	Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months.	
	Number.	Amount.
1889	536	14,41,600
1890	588	19,40,500

*** The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal or effecting Assurance may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazils and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M.E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER 1ST CLASS AT JUBBULPORE.

SUIT No. 32 OF 1888.

RAI BAHADUR SET GOKULNATH BULLUBDAS, proprietor of the firm of RAMKISONDASS KHUSHALCHUND.....Plaintiff

vs.

KALIDASS MAGANLAL and Manohardass of the firm of KALIDAS MANOHARDASS.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by decree made herein on 28th July, 1888, it was ordered *ex-parte* that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff Rs. 4,211-3-6 and Rs 376-0-9 for Costs.

And Whereas by warrant of attachment dated 26th April, 1889 certain moveable property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and household furniture was attached towards the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree.

Now it is hereby notified that on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1890 at 4 o'clock p.m., under the warrant for sale dated 4th March, 1890, the undersigned will put up for sale, by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Sheriff's Office, High Court, the moveable property aforesaid for the satisfaction of the balance of the said Decree, and Costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 17th day of April, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MULJI BHAWANI DAS BARBHAYA,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CHIEF BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. Non-trade advertisements are admitted under this scale

MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, and can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Sub Major Pershaw, Dispensed Dawk Supplier in Ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watche and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, dozens of unsolicited high testimonials in the name of NOTT, C. COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER and Jeweller, 9½, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' MARKING INKS of every description, go to HUSSANALLY ADJUDIA & SONS, Bombay, Sole Agents, Victoria Buildings, *opposite Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and Westerly breeze. Under European management.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!! —Passage from Wathar to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wathar to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per 10 Rs. 2. Apply to Covajee Dossal and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic description and finish.—ESMAILJI ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRES IN COLABA.—FOR SALE a small shipment of fire-proof Cyanite by Auction TO-DAY, at SORABJEE COWASJEE'S Auction Rooms, Medows Street.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz: Cough pills Diarrhœa Drops, DINNER pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native gentlemen, merchants, civil and Military Officers and qualified medical practitioners. For the details containing certificates of cures, apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TODAY'S ICES.—Vanille, Mango, Peaches and Raspberry. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality., to be had at the Vienna Confectionery, 25, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a NURSERY GOVERNESS for two little girls French, or German or good English required, with Elementary Music. Apply to Mrs. J. L. JOHNSON, Dharwar.

PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully and Accurately dispensed with the purest drugs at very Moderate Prices. A trial is solicited.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row opposite Watson's Hotel, Stabling for 8 Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

TO LET during the rains—The very desirable airy, and well-appointed UPPER FLAT (partly furnished) over Hormusji Co's Premises. Apply as above, between 1 and 4 p. m.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, Wood Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and cool and spacious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the most French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I kept up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Bathwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Bathwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATHWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and H. Staff Lines, Poona. Hotel House for repairing Watches, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Swiss and Staff imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory for 12 months warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES, by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only name to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KOOTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 20, Medows Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

A SMALL Combined Vertical Steam-Engine, and a Solar Water Plant. With all the latest improvements for economy and durability.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEY, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, engineer, Marine Street, Bombay

AIR GUNS of all kinds repaired and new Springs replaced, and the same guaranteed for 2 months. In case of breakage a new spring is replaced free. Stellmanauer and Co., Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", best make. A specialtine. Remarkably cheap. Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORRIS AS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Just Issued, Corrected, and Revised up to date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horse standing at my Stables, Rs. 35 per month, including Keep per Annum on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 7. Veterinary Examination towards selection of high class Horses, etc. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Park, Stables, Roads, etc. Also Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, Medows Street, Bombay.

SALE OF WHITE ZINC PAINT, FIREPROOF CYANITE, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

On account of whom it may concern—1,000 drums white zinc paint.

14 drums fireproof cyanite, a colorless staining for wood, canvas, felt, &c.

Also a priming for paint, varnish, &c.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

16 cases satin brocades of different colors and patterns.
3 cases silk alpaca.
1 case gauz brocade.
1 " velvet.
1 " white handkerchiefs in fancy boxes of 4 dozens.

On account and at the risk of Ramdial Benshuhur—
281, 219, 198, 306—4 cases brocaded China silk.

SALE OF WINE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

A fresh consignment of 18 boxes Ackema Laurence dry royal sammur, in quart bottles, &c.

50 boxes of very superior claret, by Caron & Co.

SALE OF HESSIAN GUNNY CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of Hurree Khimjee, who has failed to take delivery.

Per s. s. "Lawada."

Grossman, Bombay 45-140-9-110,—20 bales hessian gunny cloth, 40"—14 oz. each containing 1,000 yards = 20,000 yards or Champalan, Mill.

Terms of sale, a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and Peshkar to be paid and bales should be removed, after the conclusion of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, May 2, 1890. Auctioneers.

BROOKS AND COMPANY, 22, COLLEGE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, old records, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English-built self-driving park phaeton, with moveable seat and coach box by Kesserton.
1 strong bay waler horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay country-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
2 grey Arab horses, both good in single and double harness.
1 well-bred chesnut Arab horse, 14-2, very showy, perfectly quiet in harness and saddle.
1 black Australian horse, quiet to ride and drive, very fast.
1 strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Persian and Arab horses at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vajani's Stable, at Bensals Road, Byculla.

ON SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grange, Mazagon Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain household furniture, by Wilmerdings and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, also open carved black wood furniture, glass and crockery ware, a fine cabinet upright cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, 9 years old, a collection of standard cactus plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c, the property of J. W. ORR, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bansset Lodge," Chaniwadi, behind the Grant Road Station, very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, magnificent drawing-room suite very handsome, 12, and 15 light Sconce to carry Nasik globe lamps, large size English pier glasses in gilt frames specially ordered from Europe, one first-rate large size harmonium, English clocks, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Jugmohundas Vandravandas Banarsi, Esq., changing residence.

Detailed goods will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "IRON ROOF," AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The bungalow known as "Iron Roof" situated on Mahableshwar Hill, containing about 9 acres and 24 goonthas. The bungalow is in very good condition and has beautiful scenery and is well furnished.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Premjee Tricumdas.....Defendant.

Suit No. 268 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass.....Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

I am hereby ordered under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described in the four lots, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by messrs. MOHIDEEN JONASTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890.
LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered in the book of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6139, old Survey No. 515, and new Survey No. 2548, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Goculdass Madowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Rojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 505, new No. 6150, old Survey No. 353, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao D'Souza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Calman, and on the south by the property of Lilla Nagroo, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 335, new No. 6155, old Survey No. 9-3, new Survey No. 2-50, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadacut Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongr. Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bamjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wajee Dawjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT No. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate on Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 34, new No. 11237, old Survey No. 15, new Survey No. 17, old No. 33, new No. 11235, old Survey No. 13, new Survey No. 725, old No. 58, new No. 11239, and old survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, new Survey No. 1257, old No. 60, new No. 115 0 old Survey No. 21, new Survey No. 1267 and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 123, and new Survey No. 1237, and containing by admeasurement 42 acres square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nanoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhashunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
LOT No. 5.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507 and new No. 6158, old Survey No. 311, new Survey No. 2421, and bounded by admeasurement 311 square yards on the east by the public road, on the west by the house of Dhunjee Nanajee Rajee, on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Nico Mill, Lower Colaba, on account of the concerned a quantity of iron and timber stores, consisting of gunny, iron hoops, thimbles and card cans, cotton dust, droppings, tat cut waste, cotton, teak posts and planks, cast-iron, columns, iron, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pardeo, next to Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, fancy tournaments and flower vases, carpets, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Lt. J. BARKLEY, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE of the building materials of a portion of the building in Apollo Street, known as Makur's Buildings,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order and on account of the concerned—

The whole of the building materials above the level of the plinth and paving of the ground floor and rear passage of the southernmost building which has been entirely burnt down and is adjoining Cassoobai's building.

Also the whole of the remaining building materials lying in the rear passage beyond the shop adjoining the above building.

No portion of the shop building nor of the rooms behind and no materials the owners intend to include in this sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser immediately after the lots are knocked down to him, and the materials must be removed within a fortnight from the day of sale.

On SUNDAY next, the 4th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pangle Bungalow, Bandora Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also handsome and English mahogany furniture especially brought out from England by the owner, best cheval mirrors, best crockery and glassware, a new 6-toned first-rate 6-octave upright grand pianoforte, by Ph. Mann and Co., a strong and light hooded dog-cart, a handsome fast bay Arab horse, going both in single and harness, handsome fast pole dog-cart wale, single harness, gentlemen's saddle, gun rifle, sink's table and hanging kerosene oil lamps, suitable ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings and water colors, super orPersian and velvet piled carpets, rich Vienna flower vases, hand-some marble clocks, treadle sewing machine, &c, the property of Lieut. ROBERTSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the rooms—

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoti s.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 " prints.
1 rosewood cottage pianoforte by James Smith.
10 barrels purified lump alum.

A varied assortment of superior and specially selected best wood furniture by Konn, consisting of chairs with and without arms, revolving office chairs, ladies' arm and reclining chairs, sofas, &c., all in black mahogany and natural colors, with newly patented screw feet, the whole being artistically designed.

A quantity of household furniture of a gentleman, consisting of carved and round tables and chiffonier, sofa, corner cabinets, teapoys, tables press, dressing and washhand tables, dining table, in 4 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, hat-stands, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, towel horses, small cupboard, cheval glass, mahogany cottage pianoforte by Mitzler & Co., Japanese screens, water filter, &c.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry—

P H	4373-4-2	bal s each 200 pieces 28 in. 23 yards
B S	grey mada pollams, ex. s. s. Werneth Hall.	
D	431-3—3 bales grey madapollams, ex. s. s. Marton Hall.	

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Kadumbhoy Esmajee.—

547 345-64—20 cases brass sheets.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co—

K L	1926—9—1	case French water silk.

On account of the concerned—ex s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind—

G A & Co.	100	barrels each 1 cwt net dry red.

On account and at the risk of Tyebally Soltanally—

3 cases umbrellas.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Pallonjee Sorabjee—

P S	10—1	case 30 Perry's tables 2295 light oak.
11—1	"	30 " " "
12—1	"	12 " " "
		1 trunk 182-27 in. "
		1 cash box 117, 10 in. Hobs lock.

By order of Mr. Esmail Joosuo on account of the concerned ex s.s. Rosetta—

D A E J 819	3—14	boxes each 3 hats S. W. Damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and neat dog-cart.
1 strong double-seated brougham with circular glass front.
1 strong and serviceable office shigram.
1 strong waggonette in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ELECTRIC AND STEAM TOYS.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a small collection of superior toys worked with electricity and steam, consisting of locomotive vertical steam-engine, swings, steam-engines, steam tramway, work pumps, steam engines with workshop and fountain, &c.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 745
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar I.	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton Brewl's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	90
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Nomi.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India.	3,750	500	500	45	870
ity of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	6 0
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	412½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	505
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	805
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	110
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	732½
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	..	..	..	..	..
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,155
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	755
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
Badhan Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	..	..	..	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Aadon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 ni
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	47
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25.	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Ass	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.a	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	600	1,000	Rs. 20	370
Royal Flour Mills	12,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	90	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	1000	1	12	Nil.	35
T. M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggur City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	102 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds	96

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-8
Carolas	,, 235
Mexican Dollars	,, 221
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 266
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 22-14
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 22-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 22-8
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 22-8
Pekin do.	,, 22-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Arabia (s), from Glasgow ; Longstone (s), Rangoon ; Labourdonnais (s), Aden ; and Rydal Hall (s), Perim.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Peveril (s), for Trieste and Venice ; Imperatrix (s), Trieste, &c. ; Idar (s), Antwerp ; Thibet (s), China, &c. ; Douro (s), Hull, &c. ; and Worsley Hall (s), Liverpool.

PARLI HILL GUN CLUB.—There will be a meeting at Danda on Saturday, at 4-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Maur itius, direct per extra s. s. Ellora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

A MISSING WOMAN.—Abdool Ryheem Kurreem, residing at Hoozria Mohla, reports that his daughter, aged twenty-two years, who is said to be insane, left his house on the 27th ultimo, and has not since been seen or heard of.

GAMBLING AT MAZAGON.—Inspector Holdway charged Babajee Luximon and seven others at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Mazagon, on Wednesday night last. All the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

IMPUDENT THEFT BY A BOY.—Mahomed bin Rasheed, residing at the Chuckla, went to the police yesterday with a strange story of how, while he was counting some currency notes on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo in the Jooma Musjid, a Mahomedan lad of about six years of age, snatched out of his hand a currency note for Rs. 100, and ran off with it. Where the boy disappeared to has not yet been found.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 :—

Lancers .....Her Majesty's.....Solomon.
Valse .....Ever and Ever Mine.....Coote.
Selection.....Iolanthe.....Sullivan.
Valse .....Reis de Toi.....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Gustavus.....Auber.
Polka .....Rouge et Noir.....Coote.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Inspector Cobb charged Jubboor Teeka, a Purdasee, before Mr. P Ryan, with having in his possession 175 iron kegs, bearing the mark of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and valued at about Rs. 10. Inspector Cobb, on making inquiries in a case of theft, arrested the accused on the 26th ultimo on suspicion, and on searching his residence at Lohar Chawl found the kegs in question in his possession. Jubboor Teeka was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous improvement.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—A stevedore's labourer named Ebrahim Kadurbux, employed on board the s. s. Worsley Hall, lying in the Prince's Dock, was severely injured by a bale of cotton, accidentally falling upon him while at work on board that vessel, on Wednesday last. He is at present lying under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Another stevedore's labourer, employed on board the s. s. Emir, lying in the Prince's Dock, accidentally fell into the lower hold of that vessel on Wednesday. He was removed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying in a precarious state.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT MCGILDOWNY.—Messrs. P. Hamilton and Co., sculptors and engravers, Byculla, have just completed and placed over the grave of the late Lieutenant Robert McGildowny, R.H.A., at Kirkee Cemetry, a very handsome white marble stone in the shape of an ornamental Irish cross, supported on a white marble pedestal with stone copings, seven feet by five feet. The inscription, which is engraved in level imperishable letters, is as follows :—" In loving memory of Robert McGildowny, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, killed by a fall from his horse, March 30th, 1889, aged 24 years. ' I have loved thee with an everlasting love ; therefore with loving kindness have I drawn thee.—Jer. XXXI., 3."

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—The ladies last invitation night took place at the Rink on Wednesday evening, when there was a very large attendance of the fair sex and the general public. There was general skating till 10 o'clock, when a mile race took place between Messrs. Rosenstein, Bond, Spencer (¼ lap) and Prior (½ lap). The latter retired on the 2nd and 4th lap, and the race was won by Mr. Rosenstein by a lap. A young ladies' race of half a mile followed and was won by Miss Brooks from Miss Shutt, who was second, and Miss Clarisse Le Geyt third ; but as the first two had won prizes already the prize—a nice album—was awarded to Miss Le Geyt. For the stone and basket race, four competed, Messrs. Fauxhall, Good, Hacket, and Boyle, and caused great amusement. It was won by Mr. Fauxhall, Mr. Good, second. General skating was indulged in till 11 when the public dispersed after enjoying a pleasant evening. The Rink is open every day from 9 to 6 till the alterations are complete, and not closed as some of the public imagine.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Motions.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Appeals for Judgment at 3 o'clock.

671—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs C A Turner—Little, S F and N.

672—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner vs Jan Mahomed Khalukdina and others—Little, S F and N.

670—Crawford, B B and B—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Patel Haji Mahomed Ahmed Jan and others—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)

658—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Company vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
For dimissal.

94-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Josub vs Gunesh Venayek.
Short Cause.

155-90—Conroy and B—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Hurridas Cooverjee.
For Consent Decree.

100-89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nundoo Dewji and others—Tyabji and D and Thakurdas, D and C.

101-89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nundoo Dewji and others—Tyabji and D, and Thakurdas, D and C.
Postponed Long Causes.

175-89—Ardeshir, H. and D.—Ebrahimbhoy Peermahomed and others vs. Peerbhoy Essoobjee and another.—Jefferson, B. D. and K, and W. and G. (Part heard.)

659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishna Jagannath vs. Vithul Ramji and others—Payne, G. and S.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

32-90—Pestonji and R—Buldeo Ramrutton vs. Hanumtram Chaturbhooj and others—Payne, G and S.

56-90—Tyabji and D—Kanaravana Manalena Villey vs Nundramdas Hiranund—Conroy and B.

84-90—Wadia and G—Jamasji Dosabhoy Pagdiwalla vs Jan Mahomed Cassum—M H Khan.

86-90—Tyabji and D—Lidhambaram Chittayar and another vs Varbhan Khialdas and another—Conroy and B.

99-90—H Bicknell for pauper—Shaik Mohidin Shaik Edroo and others vs Nandan Banecram, in person.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, MAY 2,
8-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 30th April, 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

arometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·799
Temperature of Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·785
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Direction of Wind *a*	SSW, SW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	265

a From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Tylor, Captain, Bo, Unattached List, on retirement, from Poona.
Lowrence, Lieut, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Deolali.
Cates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, off leave, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Harrington, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Man Regt, to join, to Sealkote.
Willock, Col, Bengal, 3rd Cavalry, to rejoin, to England.

MAY 2.

Rolinson, Capt, Bengal, 1st Lincoln, on duty, to England.
Bartlett, Surg, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, to Aden.
Jacob, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, to reside, in England, to London.
Hume, Capt, Bengal, to reside, in England, to York.

APRIL 30.

Tyler, Capt, Bo, Unattached List, on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 2nd May 1890.

1 Extract from General Orders :—Major Fraser Salter Hore, to be Supernumerary Major, with effect from 1st May 1890.

2 The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence out of India to Lieut F. W. English from 6th June to 8th September 1890, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

3 The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence out of India to Sergeant J. M. Ryrie from 1st May to 31st October 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer will be borne on the rolls of the B V R C as supernumerary :—Major F S Hore.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the S C, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Major F B Peile, S C, Comdt. 2nd Bo Inf, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Lieut G C McD Birdwood, Squad Officer, 1st Bo Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate :—Brigadier-Genl W T Budgen, D S O, Comdg Bo Dist.

Brigade Surg W Dymock, I M S, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £700 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval, and is granted an extra pension of £100 per annum.

The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 1st March 1890 :—5th Bombay Cavalry—Kote Dafedar Basant Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Wahid Ali Khan, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made :—6th Bombay Cavalry—Jamadar Mansabdar Khan to be Ressaidar and Kote Dafedar Hustam Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally), vice Shahabuddin Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn-Major F C Barker, MD, Ind Medal Service, and Lieut R P Colomb, S C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Col W Scott, S C, one hundred and eighty-two days, private affairs.

The following appointment is made :—Surgn-Major J Parker, MD, to be Medical Storekeeper, Bo, vice Brigade Surgn W Dymock, retired.

The following promotion in the P W Dept is made in succession to Sub-Condtr P H Monteith, retired :—Sergt A Harris to be Sub-Condtr.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—Second Lieut H M A Lucas, 2nd Batn Gloucester Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 7th Bo Infy. Second Lieut Lucas will rank as Lieut in the Bo S C.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—Lieut E LeMesurier, Royal Marine Light Infy, Offg Squad Officer, 6th Regt Bo Cav.

Second Lieut C W W Gabb, 1st Batn Leinster Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev T H Greig, Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland, Bo, is allowed privilege leave for forty-five days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev E S Hall, M A, Chaplain of Colaba, is granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointments are made :—The Revd P H Harrison, M A, to officiate as Chaplain of Colaba, from the date of the return to duty of the Reverend J H Beck, Chaplain of Neemuch, the Reverend H T H Rountree, acting Garrison Chaplain, officiating in the meantime as Chaplain, of Colaba, in addition to his own duties.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Honourable Mr Justice Jardine, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay furlough for eleven months from 13th May 1890.

Mr H G Gell, Depy Commissioner of Police, Bo, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Crummy to act as Depy Commissioner of Police, Bo, during the absence of Mr H G Gell.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second-class Subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Mahadev Raghunath Nadkarni, from Sangameshvar to Haveri, as Joint Subordinate Judge ; Rao Saheb Bhan Yashwant Gupte, from Vita, to Sangameshvar. Rao Saheb Siddheshvar Bhaskar Gole, on return from leave, to be Second-class Subordinate Judge of Vita.

Mr Harchandrai Vishindas is appointed to be Asst Govt Pleader in the Karachi Dist, and Public Prosecutor for the Sessions Divn of Karachi, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor for Sind.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat, from Kada and Karjat to Alibag, Rao Saheb Damodhur Wamon Bhat, from Alibag to Kada and Karjat.

Mr R A L Moore, C S, acting Asst Comssr in Sind, is appointed to act as Sindhi Translator to Govt in Sind, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he received charge from Mr J L Jenkins.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Varajbukandas Makandas, Mahalkari of Petha Modasa in the Ahmedabad Dist, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlutdar's Courts Act.

Azam Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh, acting Head Karkun of Taluka Valva in the Satara Dist, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that District.

Mr S L Batchelor is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Ahmedabad Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's, High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr K F Modi, B A, L L B, to act as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary during the period Mr Limji Navroji Banaji is deputed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay or until further orders.

The Hon'ble F L Latham, Advocate Genl, Bombay, is allowed furlough without pay for eight months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C W M Hudson, Asst Colr and Magte of the First Class in the Dist of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Oliver to act as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, vice Mr. A. Barrett, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Balvant R. Sahasrabudhe, Depy Educational Insptr, Khandesh, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Surg L. F. Childe, M. B., to act as Professor of Physiology and Histology, Grant Medl College, during the absence of Surg C H L Meyer, M. D., or pending further orders. Surg J G Hojel, M.B., B.S., to act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, vice Surgeon Childe, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. V K Oke to act as Depy Educational Insptr, Khandesh, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Balwant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, B A, or pending further orders.

Mr. Ramchandra Shankar Taki is appointed substantive *pro tem* Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay.

Mrs. F L McAfee, Lady Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave on half pay for three months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A T Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, N C, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st May.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar to officiate as Huzur Depy Colr, Sholapur.

Mr K R Bomanji, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr G Waddington, C S, Colr of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J D D'Almeida to act as Asst Supt of Stamps during the absence of Mr J S Maidment, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Woodward, C S, on return from privilege leave, to act as Collector and Dist Magte, Kanara, and Dist Registrar, Kanara, and to be a Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara Dist, pending further orders.

Mr H D Hervey, C S, to act as Colr and Dist Magte Kanara, and Dist Registrar, Kanara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara Dist, with effect from the date of Mr J Davidson's departure on leave until relieved by Mr Woodward.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R C Wroughton to act as Consvtr of Forests, N C, during the absence of Mr A T Shuttleworth or pending further orders ; Mr W G Betham to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, during the absence of Mr Wroughton, or pending further orders ; and Mr W A Wallinger to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, during the absence of Mr Betham or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr E C Ozanne, C S, on his return from foreign service, to take up his permanent appointment as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam reverting to his substantive appointment. Rao Bahadur Ichharam Bhagvandas to act as Personal Assistant to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture during Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam's absence on privilege leave, thereafter reverting to his substantive appointment.

Mr J S Maidment, Assist Supt of Stamps, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr. J. McN. Campbell, CS, CIE, to act as Collr and Distr Mag, Thana, Dist Regtr and Pol Agent, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals Dist, pending further orders, his deputation on special duty ceasing from the date on which he relieves Mr Campbell.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, C S, on conclusion of his special duty, to be First Asst Collr, Ahmednagar, and to act as Colr and Dist Magte, Ahmednagar, Dist Regtr, Ahmednagar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmednagar Dist during the absence of Mr G Waddington, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T Hart Davies, C S, on his return from leave, to be substantive *pro tem*. First Asst Colr, but to act as Asst Judge, pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon J G Hojel, M B, B S, to act as Second Physician and Registrar, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, vice Surg L F Childe, M B, or pending further orders.

Asst Surg Manchershah Mothabhai Vakil is appointed to the medical charge of the Dinshaw Manekje Petit Dispensary, Bhiwndi, vice Asst Surg Dinsha Hormasji Motivala, on privilege leave.

Asst Surg Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg T D C Barry to be substantive *pro tem* Chemical Analyser to Govt, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F R Bader, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, passed a colloquial examination in Gujerati.

The services of Major W Haydon, RE, Assoc Inst CE, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, and Captain W J Lister, RE, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, are temporarily transferred to the establishment under the Insptr-Genl of Mily Works.

The following promotion and reversion are ordered :—Rao Bahadur Himutlal Dhirazram to revert to Asst Engr, 1st Grade ; Mr H J Landon to be Ex Engr, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

(RAILWAY.)

H E the the Gov in Council is pleased to sanction six months' leave on medical certificate, to Mr W R S Jones, Carriage and Wagon Supdt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.
NORTHERN DIVISION.

Azam Devdat Dhaneshwar, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of A'mod in the Broach District during the absence of Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Thana Dist are made on public grounds :—Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishwanath Gadkari to do duty as Mamlatdar of Shanapur. Rao Saheb Narayen Bha- wanrao Pavgi to do duty as Mamlatdar of Vada. Rao Sahob Balkri shna Mahadev Chitale to do duty as Mamlatdar of Murbad.

The following promotions of Mamlatdars are made in consequence of retirement of Rao Saheb Narayen Wasudeo, substantive *pro tem* First Grade Mamlatdar of Jalalpore in Surat, with effect from the 21st inst :—Rao Saheb Anna Gopal to be substantive *pro tem* First Grade. Rao Saheb Navnidhrai Madharam, substantive *pro tem* Second Grade, is confirmed. Rao Saheb Jivanlal Pranjivan to be substantive *pro tem* Second Grade, pending Rao Saheb Jethalal Varajbhai's return. Rao Saheb Govindji Gopalji, substantive *pro tem* Third Grade, is confirmed. Rao Saheb Vasudev Shiwaji to be substantive *pro tem* Third Grade. Rao Saheb Jamnadas Balmukandas, substantive *pro tem* Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to be probationary Mamlatdar in that grade. Rao Saheb Devshankar Nabhulal, substantive *pro tem* Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to continue as such, and to do duty at Jalalpor when relieved by Rao Saheb Parmanand Surajram. Rao Saheb Vithaldas Narotamdas to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar until the reversion of Rao Saheb Parmand Surajram from foreign service on the 18th proximo.

Azam Maneklal Gokaldas, Chitnis to the Commissioner, Northern Division, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Broach during the absence of Rao Saheb Prabhashankar Bhenshankar on privilege leave for two months, from the 1st prox.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balwant Pendse, MA, Asst Commissioner, C D, is granted one month's privilege leave.

Azam Vyankatesh Damodhar Puntambekar, now acting Mamlatdar of Taluka Kopargaon, has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Taluka Parner in the Ahmednagar Dist during the absence on two months' privilege leave of Rao Saheb Dadaji Sakharam Deshpande, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadasheo Mudle, Mamlatdar of Taluka Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar Dist, is transferred to Taluka Sangamner in the same district, in consequence of the temporary appointment of Rao Saheb Wasudeo Ramchandra Patwardhan to act as District Dupty Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr Narayen Govind Chandorker, BA, now acting Mamlatdar of Taluka Nevasa, is transferred to Taluka Rahuri, in consequence of Mr K S Mudle's transfer to Sangamner.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered :—Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, from the Haveli to the Junnar Taluka in the Poona Dist. Rao Saheb Yeshwant Ballal Tambe, from the Junnar to the Khed Taluka in the Poona Dist. Khan Saheb Shalom Bapuji from the Khed to the Haveli Taluka in the Poona Dist.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

The following transfers are ordered :—Mr E Critcheli, District Abkari Inspector, Ahmednagar, is transferred to Bombay to do deputy as Divl Inspr. Mr Dadabhai Burjorji, Dist Inspr, Thana, is transferred to Ahmednagar, vice Mr Critchell. Mr Critchell's transf

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

ATTENTION in commercial circles has again been chiefly directed to the course of exchange, which has fluctuated considerably in sympathy with the movement of silver on the other side; but a material advance has been established upon the whole, our rates this evening closing 3-16d. higher for Bank Bills, and 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits than they ruled a week ago. Transactions in exports have consequently been restricted, and on no line has more than a very moderate business been done. Cotton has been dull and rates have given way to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5, per candy. Wheat and Seeds have been firmer in tone latterly and prices are partially a trifle higher. Money continues to become easier, and the Bank of Bombay rate now stands at 8 per cent. Government Paper has advanced 1 1-16 per cent. in Fours during the week. Freights are weaker all round, both for ready and forward shipment. There is more activity in the ready Import Market; but the further advance in prices in Manchester makes arrival business still less practicable.

MONEY.—The turn on the monetary tide strongly indicated by the reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by two per cent. last Thursday, was confirmed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, showing that the Cash Balance had risen to 128½ lakhs—an increase during the week covered by the return of some 31½ lakhs. The figures given showed that this improvement had been almost entirely due to a falling-off in the ordinary requirements of trade, the movement in Government Deposits not having been material. Private Deposits had increased to the extent of over 27 lakhs, while loans had diminished by 8¼ lakhs; and taking into account a slight increase in Bills Discounted, the net diminution on the trade demand was represented by some 35 lakhs. The easier feeling both here and on the other side of India has meantime become more marked, and a further reduction of two per cent. in the Bank of Bengal's rates yesterday has been followed by a similar movement here this afternoon, the minimum of the Bank of Bombay now standing at 8 per cent., that of the sister Presidency Bank being one per cent. lower.

EXCHANGE, following a considerable advance in the price of Silver in London made known by telegrams to hand on last mail day, showed signs of excitement in the earlier part of the day, but thereafter remained steady at a rise of about 1½ per cent. on the previous day's rates, although the market was somewhat unsettled. 1s. 5¾d. and 1s. 5 23-32d. were done for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for the mail; and a sale of three months' sight Credits was reported, at 1s. 5 31-32d., the market closing with a weaker feeling. On Saturday, in sympathy with the further rise in Silver and the higher rates obtained for Councils, the market opened at an advance of 1-16d. on Friday's rates, and remained steady thereat. Upwards of £150,000 of Merchants' Bills was placed at 1s. 6 1-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits; at 1s. 6d. for June; and 1s. 5 31-32d. for July delivery. For Bank Paper the demand was very limited; but before the market closed 1s. 5 13-16d. was reported to have been done in Telegraphic for July transfer. On Monday with news of a further rise in the price of Silver to hand by wire, the market was quiet at an advance of 3-32d. to ¼d. on Saturday's closing quotations. Banks were buying freely all Bills offered for April-May delivery, and for June and July, at 1s. 6¼d. and 1s. 6 3-32d. Ready Telegraphic was reported to have been done at 1s. 6d. early in the day, and for November at 1s. 5¾d., the latter rate having been quoted to the close for transfer from May to December. On Tuesday the market opened weak in presence of a reduced quotation for Bar Silver, and declined steadily during the day, closing at about 1½ per cent. under the previous evening's rates. Some Telegraphic, for monsoon transfer, was done in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 5¾d., but quotations for remittance were nominal at the close; and 1s. 5¾d. for three months' sight Credits was the forward as well as ready rate. Yesterday, in sympathy with a considerable fall in the price of Silver, reported by wire, this market opened weak and irregular, and Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 5¾d. for three months' sight Credits. Calcutta rates coming firmer, however, a reaction soon set in, and the feeling becoming steady, rates rapidly advanced to 1s. 5¾d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 31-32d. for three months' Credits, quotations, however, having been rather nominal, Banks having been reluctant to buy until the result of Council allotments should be known. The news to hand this morning was that 22½ lakhs Wire Transfers had been alloted to Bombay, 7 lakhs to Calcutta, and 6 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 5 11-16d., and an extra 2 lakhs to Bombay at 1s. 5¾d., and that Silver was 7-16d. per oz. lower, at 46 9-16d.; in presence of which news this market opened with a weak feeling, and Bank Demand fell from 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 5 21-32d. A steadier feeling, however, prevailed at the close, and there were fewer buyers of Credits at 1s. 5 27-32d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 5 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic			1s. 5¾d.
Do.	3 months' sight.		1s. 5¾d.
Do.	4 "		...1s. 5 25-32d.
Do.	6 "		...1s. 5 27-32d.
Credits	3 "		... 1s. 5 27-32d.
Do.	6 "		...1s. 5 15-16d.
Documents	3 "		...1s. 5¾d.
Do.	6 "		...1s. 5 31-32d.
Francs	3 "		... 187¾.
Do.	6 "		...189.

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint for the week ending 23rd April, 1890	Rs.	81,31,319
Silver received during the week	"	31,68,183
	Rs.	113,02,502
New coin paid during the week	"	330,05,744
	Rs.	82,96,758
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	78,41,608
	Rs.	161,38,366
Last week	"	1,67,90,2'5

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm and advancing last Friday, and considerably higher rates ruled both for Money and Account. The cash price of Fours advanced rapidly to 101 9-16 and closed at 101⅞, the same rate being named for the coming settlement, while for the end of May account, the price moved up to 101 13-16, at which there were buyers. A further upward movement took place on Saturday, the cash price of Fours having advanced to 101 13-16, which also became the rate for the April settlement, while the rate for the May account reached 102. On Monday the market was active and advancing for the settlement, and the cash rate for Fours and that for closing this month's bargains, advanced to 102⅜. For the May account there was not much doing, but the rate, in sympathy, moved up to 102 3-16. There was a weaker feeling for Fours for cash during the progress of the April settlement, and 102 1-16 was the rate during the greater part of the day on Tuesday, though, at closing, 102½ was quoted. The May account rate remained steady at 102 3-16; but few bargains were booked on that line. Yesterday there was not much change in the cash price for Fours, and the closing price, after some fluctuations, was quoted at 102 1-16. For the May account, however, the rate moved up, 102 7-16 having been named at the close. A further advance in the cash price of Fours was established to-day, and the final quotation was 102 5-16; the rate for the May account, after touching 102½, closing at 102 7-16. Four and a half per cents. are 1½ per cent. higher than they were a week ago, being nominally quoted at 104.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher at 104½. Port Trust Bonds have advanced one per cent., say, to 96.

SHARES have been a very quiet market throughout the week, and we have few changes to make in our list this evening. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday, Queen Cotton Mill shares show an advance of Rs. 40; Star of India Rs. 30; Manockjee Petit Rs. 15; Luckmidas, Rs. 10 and Empress Rs. 5; while Coorla are Rs. 12½, and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 10 lower. Mummar Press shares are Rs. 7½ higher; Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 10; and New Berar Rs. 2½. Apollo are Rs. 5 lower. Port Canning shares have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 12½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The favourable turn in Exchange (from an importer's view) has induced dealers to place considerable quantities of staple Grey Goods at a small reduction in rates, which accounts for the increase in business apparent during the past week. Rates are unaltered and steady, however, in respect of retail sales. Stocks are much about the same as before. In Bleached Goods there has been a fair demand for light Mulls, Nainsooks, and Jacconets at slightly better prices. In Turkey Red, Dyed, and Printed Goods there is no change to note; business on all descriptions has been small, and prices are unaltered. A moderate demand has been felt for Local Goods at last week's prices. The week's clearances are put down at 4,500 packages of Imported Goods, and 2,000 bales of Local Manufactures.

YARNS.—The market has remained steady at previous rates for Imported Twist, and prices are unchanged. Advices from China give the week's sales of Bombay Spinnings at 3,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 223; and with the exception of the rise in Exchange the news is not regarded as favourable, but as there are no sellers of medium and superior makes in the market, rates may be called in favour of sellers, who are refusing all offers based on previous terms. The week's sales are put down at 1,500 bales, and the market close steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	5¾	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	5¾	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	5¾ to 5¾	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	5¾	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	6 to 6½	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	6½ to 6¾	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6¾ to 7¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7½ to 8¾	"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	9 to 9¾	"

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in Copper during the past week, and prices have declined 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. Yellow Metal has been dull, and rates are half a rupee per cwt. lower, transactions having been upon a very small scale. Iron is unaltered in value, but has been taken to a small extent only. The market, however, remains steady in tone.

COAL.—There has been no change in the position of this mineral since the date of our last report. The demand for Cardiff Coal, however, which we noticed last week, has been intensified owing to the many bunkering orders for steamers from outports being placed in the hands of the dealers. Sales of Powell's Duffryn on the spot have been effected at Rs. 23 per ton. For forward shipment there has been less enquiry. A cargo of Hood's Merthyr May shipment was placed at Rs. 20 per ton, but could not be repeated. No further sales of West Hartley are reported. The market closes steady at our quotations, say:—

Powell's Duffryn, ready	....Rs.	23	forward Rs.	20½ per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	.... "	21	" "	19 "
Welsh Hartley	..... "	20	" "	18 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The course of this market has again been marked during the week under review by the slackness of enquiry both from exporters, who are unable to put through fresh business under the present conditions of exchange and from local spinners, whose purchases are restricted by the state of the Bombay Yarn trade and the high level to which prices of the raw material have attained. Closing with a dull feeling and with little doing at the end of last week, the market reopened on Monday without any accession of demand, and prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and thereafter, the tone continuing dull and business, on a small scale, a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy was established. The principal enquiry during the past week has been for Dhollera descriptions, in which purchases are reported of Mowa, at Rs. 215-20; Wadwan, at Rs. 204-8½; and Veraval, at Rs. 160-96. Bengals also have been in some request and have been taken to the extent of about 2,000 bales, at Rs. 174-92½. Oomra varieties have been neglected, and the purchases of this growth have been confined to a few hundred bales each of Dhulia, at Rs. 180-9; Khangaum, at Rs. 200; Julgaum, at Rs. 196; and Barsee, at Rs. 223. Several lots of Dharwar have changed hands at Rs 212-14¼; and of Compta, at Rs. 188-200 per candy. The market was still dull at closing this evening, rates showing a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 from our quotations of last Thursday evening,

The Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop during the past week have been 95,000 bales compared with 65,200 bales arrived during the corresponding week last year, and against 93,800 bales received in the previous week. The excess of this season's receipts of new Cotton over the arrivals last year to the same date has reached 221,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without Commission, *viz*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 196 =	4 7-16d
Do Fully Good	" 186 =	4 7-32d
Do Good	" 176 =	4d
Bolatee, Fine	" 196 =	4 7-16d
Do. Fully Good	" 191 =	4 5-16d
Do. Good	" 188 =	4d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 218 =	4 29-32d
Do. Good	" 212 =	4 25-32d
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 200 =	4d
Do. Good	" 192 =	4 11-32d
Broach, Fine	" 254 =	5 11-16d
Do. Good	" 242 =	5 7-16d
Dhollera, Fine	" 221 =	4 31-32d
Do. Fully Good	" 210 =	4 23-32d
Do Good	" 200 =	4d
S-G Dharwar, Good	" 219 =	4 15-16d
Westerns Good, (May-June)	" 214 =	4 13-16d

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	344,000	256,000
Berar	350,500	358,800
Khandeish	253,000	257,200
Barsi and Nugger	113,000	104,100
Hinganghat	27,000	25,000
Broach	212,500	137,300
Dhollera	218,000	176,000
Sind and Persian	50,500	30,000
Compta and Dharwar.	12,500	14,800
	1,581,000	1,359,200

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	9,199	68,520	69,732
From 1st Jan. to 30th April	1,319,700	1,200,081	901,730
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	59,971	53,945	22,595
From 1st Jan. to 30th April	874,890	842,691	491,738
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,653	.....	871
From 1st Jan. to 30th April	29,127	13,701	12,515

WHEAT.—This market remained quiet but steady, with only a moderate business passing, to the close of last week; but on reopening on Monday the feeling became dull, and Pessy, of both qualities, and No. 1 Club Delhi, declined an anna per cwt. Thereafter, however, a firmer tone prevailed and Pessy recovered the previous decline but only a moderate business has transpired, and other quotations are unchanged.

SEEDS also were dull at the beginning of the week, and Linseed declined to Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-11-6 per cwt., but, as in the case of Wheat, the market became firm on the following day, the decline in Linseed was recovered, and the market remained firm thereafter, other descriptions being unaltered in value.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the Week	277,079	307,094	523,541
Do. from 1st Jan to 30th Apl	1,948,399	2,521,769	3,083,650
Linseed for the Week	131,506	87,867	122,849
Do. from 1st Jan to 30th Apl	1,250,994	907,464	1,192,885
Rapeseed for the Week	48,791	87,181	75,700
Do. from 1st Jan to 30th Apl	639,051	587,688	374,215
Gingelly seed for the Week	23,603	19,421	5,742
Do. from 1st Jan to 30th Apl	597,763	588,760	581,608

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	77,426	146,700	502,493
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th April	1,225,345	2,364,460	1,944,171
Linseed for the Week	114,353	22,594	77,248
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th April	820,204	752,753	916,438
Rapeseed for the Week	26,885	67,320	50,676
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th April	411,951	517,757	229,504
Gingelly seed for the Week	26,360	43,433	1,525
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th April	619,201	569,132	630,580

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSLEY—April 23, at Okayti Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of Herbert Charles Crosley, of a son.
LYNCH—April 25, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Sergeant Instructor J Lynch, 4 Ad Bn, N-W P Volunteers, of a daughter.
McMILLAN—April 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of A McMillan, C S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACHUTCHIN—LAWSON—April 26, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble J F Browne, B D, Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev H G Parker, and the Rev A J Jones, George Martin, youngest son of the late Colonel T M MacHutchin, Mysore Commission, to Edith Mary, younger daughter of Sir Charles Lawson, Kt, of Madras.
SAMPSON—ELDRIDGE—April 16, at Quetta, Beluchistan, by the Rev R A Storrs, Henry Charles Sampson, Commissariat Department, to Eveline Anne Eldridge, step-daughter of Captain W Durham, Retired list.

DEATHS.

BENSON—April 28, Emilie Adeline, the eldest daughter of C Benson, Madras.
PHILLIPS—April 22, at Jhelum, Edward Phillips, Senior aged 73 years.
SWEENEY—April 26, at Lovedale, Louisa Muriel (Buntin), the dearly beloved daughter of Quarter-Master-Sergeant J D Sweeney, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, aged 2 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1890.

BOMBAY has thus far escaped the special attentions of the income-tax authorities which have created such irritation in Calcutta that people there are already threatening an agitation against the tax itself. Neither the circular relating to the taxation of profits on consignments which we published yesterday, nor the circular inviting the banks to make a return of the sums held by them on fixed deposits, has yet been issued in Bombay. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Government will yield to the advice of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, of the Calcutta Board of Revenue, and of some of the most trusted of their income-tax collectors, and will withdraw both circulars without delay, for any attempt to act upon them would meet with strenuous opposition. The banks, we may be sure, would resist in combination any such attempt to make them betray their trust as compliance with the second circular would involve. There is no precedent for the demand which the Calcutta circular makes upon them, nor can any formal warrant be found for it except by straining the letter of the Act of 1886 so as to constitute a banker the agent of the depositor, and to place him under the obligation to reveal all that he knows regarding his principals' affairs. And to do this would be to compel a banker to commit breach of trust, for it would do away with the confidential element which is essential to the relations of a banker with his client. In regard to this design, or to the other which the Government have begun to put into execution at Calcutta, the first question that the public will ask is why it should be heard of for the first time four years after the Act came into operation. It must be a singularly unscientific legislation which can be put into operation only in instalments, as though the Government were afraid to use the whole of their powers under an Act until they had by degrees accustomed the taxpayers to its inconveniences and harassments. The public will ask what new vexations are in store for them if at the end of four years two such demands as those contained in the Calcutta circulars can suddenly be made upon them.

The attempt to tax foreign consignors on their profits is as indefensible a venture as an administration ever set out upon. In the majority of cases it must fail: where it does not fail gross injustice will be done. Government, as we showed yesterday, must be conscious of the insuperable difficulties in the way of an exact and equitable assessment; and so they seek to cure the inherent mischief of the principle they have adopted by inventing a method of assessment which on the face of it must be inexact and inequitable. The assumption is that the agent in Bombay must know what profit the consignor in Europe makes upon the goods which he consigns to him. And this is an assumption which any man of business knows to be quite untenable. The relations between an agent and the houses he represents may be of widely varying degrees of intimacy; but when they are closest it is not to be supposed that, even for the pleasure of being taxed, a London exporter would tell the Bombay agent how much profit he had made upon a particular transaction or set of transactions. The reason for this is obvious. An agent may represent fifty home firms, and if he is made the recipient of the financial confidences of each and all of them indifferently, no one would be sure what his competitor might not learn by return mail. The case is in every way different with a firm having an Indian branch which declares its profits to the Indian income-tax authorities. Here the divulgation is official and confidential; the agent having only one principal is under no temptation to compare the profits of one home firm with another and to act upon the comparison. The local branch, moreover, as it enjoys the protection of Indian law, may in equity be called upon to contribute to the cost, and in this respect is altogether on a different footing from a consignor who never sets foot in the country, maintains no establishment here, and enjoys no municipal advantages. Besides in working a relatively new financial arrangement like the income-tax we must take some account of the precedents which have been set in England, where it has been in operation since its revival by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, and so far as possible we must levy it in accordance with the spirit and the methods of direct taxations in England. And in England nothing resembling this proposed tax of consignor's profits is attempted. The Indian produce merchant who sends a consignment of wheat or cotton to an agent in Liverpool is never asked by the agent, at the solicitation of the Liverpool income-tax collector, to declare what profit he has made on the cargo, so that a deduction may be made from the proceeds for the benefit of the English income-tax. We should hear of this differential treatment the moment we began to endeavour to tax the European consignor, and nothing would be easier than for the Continental Governments to devise means of retaliation. In England resentment would take another form, and manufacturers who are constantly complaining that they are hampered by the Indian factory laws, would meet with auxiliaries in exporters provided with a more substantial grievance in the attempt of the Indian Government to make the income-tax demand note run in London and Manchester and Birmingham. The Government should bear in mind, therefore, that it is not in India alone that this project will be opposed. The chief opposition will come from England, and the malcontents will know how to bring pressure upon Lord Cross. Is it worth while, for the small sum which these amounts would yield, even if they could be levied upon every consignment transaction that is registered, to face such strenuous opposition as they would provoke both here and at home?

It need hardly be pointed out how an income-tax levied in the manner proposed would violate the canon of taxation that a tax should be so devised that its incidence shall be certain and equal, and that the chances of evasion shall be reduced to the maximum. But here the incidence would be uncertain and unequal beyond anything that even the income-tax has ever yielded in the way of uncertainty and inequality. In many cases it would be made difficult for the taxing officers to distinguish between the agent and the consignee, for the ingenuity of the bazaar trader would certainly be equal to the task of merging the one into the other. Where there was no agent, but the consignment was made direct—as for instance in the case of a large municipal contract or a supply of railway stores—no attempt would be made to get at the exporter's profits. He is to be made liable only when he has an agent who is supposed to be able to extract from him the secrets of his business, and in the event of failure is to deduct the tax from the proceeds of the consignments sent to him. The Government of India, we have no doubt, will in due course be supplied with ample evidence of the practical difficulties in the way of both forms of assessment—the voluntary and the compulsory. In the meanwhile they might do worse than take counsel with their Legal Member concerning the rather delicate question of private international law, which the proposal brings into view. The ultimate form of assessment to which it is proposed to have recourse is nothing less than an arbitrary levy of taxation upon persons living outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India. If it is difficult to pronounce upon the legality of that proceeding it is chiefly because, as we have shown, there is no precedent for it. The Government had to face an almost similar question when, in the discussion of the Bill in January 1886, the difficulty of equitably assessing the tax on the profits of steamship companies trading between India and foreign countries was brought to their notice. The original intention was to tax the profits of those companies under section 21. But it was pointed out that it would be practically impossible to dissect the profits arising out of undertakings of this kind, and to distinguish between those earned in India and those earned elsewhere. The difficulty was held to be practically insuperable, and subsection (*d*) of section 5 was therefore introduced, exempting "any profits of a shipping company incorporated or registered out of British India, and having its principal place of business out of India and its ships ordinarily engaged in sea-going traffic out of Indian waters." From the point of view of theoretical completeness the exemption was indefensible, as it exempted profits from assessment which were earned in India. But Government had to choose between this and a perhaps greater inequality, and they wisely turned a position which it was impossible to deal with by a front attack. This was precisely what was done under the old income-tax Act, when the practical difficulties in the way of levying the tax upon profits on consignments were held to outweigh the theoretical arguments on the other side. If these latter were as strong as they are weak the impossibility of making a levy equal in its incidence and safe against wholesale evasion would always prevail against them. There are many serious objections to the course which Government propose to follow; but they all become superfluous in the presence of a practical impossibility, obvious enough to save the trouble of argument.

WHEN the French seek to revive the prosperity of their Asiatic possessions they do not organize the inhabitants in National Congresses, or import delegates from Pondicherry or Chandernagore. They form a "Société Academique Indo-Chinoise de France," whose function is to study scientific and economic questions relating to "Transgangetic India," French-India, and the Malay Peninsula. We have received through the courtesy of Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, the delegate of the Society for Western India, a copy of a series of resolutions which the Society has recently passed with a view to bringing about a renaissance of the colonial possessions of France in India. They are much too long to transcribe at length, but the substance of them may be briefly indicated. The first aims at a transfer from the home budget to the colonial of a sum of seventy-two million francs, of which sixty-three millions represent India stock paid over by the East India Company to France, under the Treaty of Vienna, as compensation for the extinction of salt rights in French territory, the monopoly of which was secured by the Company as a similar monopoly in Portuguese India and many of the Native States has been secured by their successors. The "considerations" which serve as the preamble to this resolution are some of them exceedingly serious. They may be summed up in the general proposition that French India is in a bad way. The French colonies habitually spend far more than their local resources, and have to draw largely upon the home budget. The administrations have been told to economize in every direction. They have had to close many schools for economy's sake; public works of absolute urgency, including irrigation, have been suspended. The hopes of financial recovery within the colonies themselves seem very remote. Taxation diminishes in productiveness, while the state of agriculture is precarious, and an increase of taxation is out of the question. In these hard times the Government of the Republic have called upon the colonial authorities to pay the salaries of the administrators of Chandernagore, Yunaon, Karikal, and Mahé, hitherto borne on the home Budget, and the same has been done in regard to a number of financial officials nominated in Paris and responsible to the Minister in Paris, and not to the local administration. French-India has two representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, and one in the Senate, and here there is abundance of material for a statement of grievances against the home Government, in comparison with which the complaints from British India in reference to the home charges are relatively of small importance. Unfortunately the India Stock which the French Government hold has been for seventy-five years in their possession, and the equities are weak against so long a prescription as that. The other resolution which the Paris Society has adopted seeks for a relief from financial pressure by a free employment of natives in the colonial administration. The first "consideration" in the preamble to this resolution consists of an unreserved declaration of the abstract principle of equality. All French subjects, the Society say, should be treated on the footing of the most absolute equality, being all invited to take their part in civil life and to enjoy the same advantages, without distinction of origin. Something very different from this has existed hitherto, for French Hindus, though many of them are in possession of high educational qualifications, are almost entirely excluded from the magistracy and the administration. If, as we are told, there are only four Hindus in the entire colonial magistrature in India, there is certainly room for improvement. The proposal which is made on this point is a reasonable one if Government are satisfied with the capacity of their Indian subjects for taking a larger part in the administration. To us the chief feature of interest in these resolutions is the fact that with three direct representatives of their own in the French Parliament, the French colonies should have needed the intervention of a society in Paris to bring their grievances to notice. It should check exaggerated hopes as to the value of the Parliamentary representation of distant dependencies.

WE have been favoured by Mr. Martin Wood with Part III. Section 5, of "Things of India made Plain, or a Journalist's Retrospect." This is the continuation of a republication of contributions which appeared in the columns of a local coutemporary, some twenty years ago, dealing especially with the financial problems then as now troubling the repose of Finance Ministers. The ground covered is extensive, including the outlay incurred on the big barracks which were at that time being built up or tumbling down; Sir Richard Temple's Budget and the deficit to which that financier, not yet within sight of his Bombay Governorship, had the misfortune to deal with; the Abyssinia Expedition, the Indian Debt and the advantages to India and to England of that Imperial guarantee which is not yet in sight. These and many other topics which, twenty years ago, filled a larger space in the politics of Bombay than the trifles which now occupy public attention, are all discussed with the freshness of that time. In the copious repertory now published the aim of the author is to evoke thought in the reader, and induce competent men to undertake the serious study of the problems of Indian Finance, which are still what they were so many years ago, a source of alarm and perplexity. This end, so desirable not only in itself but for the results which its attainment might lead to, would perhaps be more likely to be realized if the leading articles of the early seventies were to be recast in the light of subsequent events, and brought up to date. The information to be found in these pages would not lose any of its value if it were re-set in a work dealing with the present aspect of Indian affairs. The history of the costly barracks might point a moral, if told in connection with the free-handed expenditure on or beyond the frontier, on works which will probably be obsolete before they are finished; but to re-tell the tale of the costly barracks, as it was told at the time, without any reference to the subsequent fate of those structures, many of which are now abandoned to owls and bats, is to miss the moral of the story. This apart, however, there must be many old citizens of Bombay who will be glad to find in "A Journalist's Retrospect" reminiscences of controversies which in their day had a very vivid interest.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper to eight per cent. per annum.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE has been granted eleven months' furlough.

BEFORE the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court yesterday, Messrs. Furdoonjee Manekjee Kanga, Ardesir Framjee Oonwalla, and Merwanjee Kaikhosru Alpayewalla, who passed the recent examination, were admitted solicitors of the High Court.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Nawab Nassarulla Khan, brother of the Nawab of Sacheen, made the usual declaration and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

MR. H. G. GELL, Deputy Commissioner of Police, is allowed privilege leave for one month. Mr. Superintendent Crumm

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ROYALIST CONSPIRACY.

WARRANT AGAINST THE DUC DE LUYNES.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

A warrant for the arrest of the Duc de Luynes, for complicity in the Royalist conspiracy has been issued.

News of the discovery of the plot had, however, previously reached the Duc, and he had already fled across the Swiss frontier to Lausanne.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

ANARCHISTS TO BE EXPELLED.

PARIS, MAY 1.

Numerous arrests among the Anarchists and others have been made; among the former being Louise Michel, who was taken into custody last night.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, has resolved to expel from France five thousand foreigners who are prominent among the Anarchists.

FURTHER DECLINE OF SILVER.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The price of silver to-day suffered a further decline, the closing price to-night being forty-six and nine-sixteenths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRIKE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Hopes are entertained that the railway strike in Ireland will be settled to-day by a compromise.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE IN EAST AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 30.

Letters that were received here reported that Mr. Jackson has concluded treaties with Mwanga, King of Uganda, and other Chiefs, placing the Uganda territory solely under the influence of the British East Africa Company.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived in England last night.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce took place last night at the Hotel Metropole, Mr. Goschen and the Agent-General of the Colonies were present.

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in London for Canada, said that England can depend on the support of her Colonies in time of emergency.

He denied that there was a widespread desire in Canada for annexation to the United States.

Mr. Goschen, referring to the bi-metallic question, held that the State had no right to interfere in remedying the causes of the depreciation of silver.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JHANSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

Mr. J. Twigg, Officiating Commissioner of Jhansi, goes on leave this month, and will be succeeded by Mr. A. B. Patterson.

MAGAZINE RIFLES FOR INDIA.

Six thousand magazine rifles are to be despatched from England this month.

RAIN IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Rain fell on Saturday and on Sunday in the districts of Kumaon and Garhwal, where the long drought had occasioned anxiety in future.

OFFICERS AT SANDHURST.

Officers while at Sandhurst will make their election of Indian service and receive their commissions direct from the College.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TUTICORIN, APRIL 30.

The Fishery is increasing; boats and divers are arriving from Keclakarai and other places. The outturn is averaging one kelanji per 1,000 oysters.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 1.

The P. and O. Co., s.s. Assam, with the homeward India mails of the 25th April, arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 1.

H. M. S. Mercury, from Colombo, arrived last evening.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8½ " "	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	75½
4½ per cent. "	77½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	46 9-16d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 1.—Barometer has risen in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the West Coast and the Peninsula; it has fallen elsewhere; changes being are generally moderate, and distribution not greatly changed. Readings are low in the Gangetic plain; high in Punjab, the West Coast and Assam. Winds generally north-westerly to westerly; but southerly in the Bay and lower Bengal; and easterly in Assam and north Bengal. The mean temperature is below normal in Punjab and Madras; above elsewhere; the highest maximum being 111·5 deg. in Deesa. Slight rain has fallen in north Punjab, with moderate scattered showers in the Peninsula. Weather promises to be generally fine, with hot winds in the Gangetic plain.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 30.	
10 p.m.	82·9
THURSDAY, MAY 1.	
6 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	89·9
4 p.m.	89·4

NOTES FROM PORBANDAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, APRIL 28.

DURING the forty years of the reign of Rana Vikmatjee of Porbandar, an important State on the Kathiawar Coast, the resources of the State were allowed to lie dormant, the only functions of the Ruler being the collection of taxes, for which the people received no corresponding benefits. The result was the suppression of all enterprise and trade, and the gradual depopulation of the country, the people flocking to neighbouring States for the *quid pro quo* Porbandar would not yield. When matters had become so serious that the intervention of the Paramount Power became imperative, the Rana was deposed, British Administration was substituted for native misrule, and the State saved from absolute ruin. Since then an active administration has endeavoured, with wonderful success, to atone for over a generation of lethargy and oppression, and it has been my pleasing duty to record in the *Bombay Gazette* more than one important event that has marked a period in the history of the new *regime*. My excuse for this slight historical retrospect is that we have just witnessed an interesting ceremony in the opening of the Mahomedan Madressa, and the incidents of the past few years have probably faded from the memory of some of your readers. The Mahomedans are often accused of being backward in the race for education, but the event which I purpose describing shows that they can at times set an example to Hindus, which we can only hope the latter will follow in Porbandar. During the Jubilee year of 1887 Mr. F. S. E. Lely, the then Administrator of the Porbandar State, conceived the idea of giving the Mahomedans of Porbandar a special educational establishment, provided the richer members of the community would subscribe among themselves a sum sufficient to justify the State in aiding the institution. In a very short time the sum of Rs. 10,000 was subscribed, but there was considerable difficulty then in deciding on a site, as this was in the early months of the Administration. Not a single spot in the rambling old town was available, and parts of the old town walls still disfigured the suburbs and blocked the way. It was not till 1889, when the old walls were a thing of the past and several large open spaces cleared round the town, that a really admirable site was fixed upon near what was called the Chhya Gate. The administration obtained from Mr. Chisholm, the Bombay architect, a design for a handsome building in pure Saracenic style, which would cost something over Rs.15,000, and about twelve months ago the building was begun. In December last advantage was taken of Lord Reay's visit to Porbandar on the occasion of the opening of the railway to have the building declared formally open, but it was by no means complete, and work has been going on steadily for the past few months. Though Bombay can boast of many magnificent buildings in Porbandar stone, displaying the most elaborate carving, nothing of the kind had previously been attempted in Porbandar itself, and to Mr. J. N. Sandford, the State Engineer, is due the honor of introducing a new era in the architecture of the State.

With infinite patience and unwearying watchfulness, the local masons have been made to turn out work which will compare favourably with that of most of the big buildings of Bombay, and the Mahomedan community may be justly proud of their handsome Madressa. Last week the building was pronounced complete in all its details, and as Mrs. Lely was on a short visit to Porbandar it was deemed a fitting opportunity for handing the building over finally to the Mahomedan Jamat, or elders of the community. Mrs. Lely, both during her husband's administration of this State and his tenure of office as Political Agent, Kathiawar, has always taken the liveliest interest in education. To Mrs. Lely's kindly interest in female education the people of Porbandar owe the flourishing girls' school, which now boasts upwards of a hundred girls, and where the "Madam Sahib's" name is still a pleasing memory. It was therefore a happy coincidence which coupled her name with the opening of a useful institution which owes its existence to her husband. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a goodly company assembled in the large hall on the ground floor of the Madressa on invitations issued by Mr. Pandit, the Administrator. The European and Native officials of the State, H. H. the Rana and Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji, heir to the *gadi*, and a number of the leading merchants of the town were present. Conspicuous by their flowing robes and venerable snowy beards were the elders or Jamat, veritable patriarchs of the Father Abraham type, and conspicuous again among them was the patriarch Cassim, father of nineteen stalwart sons. The proceedings were opened by the State Engineer, Mr. Sandford, who said:—

Mr. Pandit,—Knowing the interest Mr. Lely takes in everything connected with Porbandar, the presence of Mrs. Lely amongst us for a short time has been considered an appropriate occasion for handing this building over to the Mahomedan Jamat. It was, as you are aware, formally opened by H. E. Lord Reay on his visit to Porbandar in December last, but unfortunately like many buildings formally declared open, there still remained much to be done before the place could be fit for occupation. The building has been under construction during the past twelve months, and of this period three months were lost in awaiting the arrival of iron beams from England. On the whole therefore, considering the character of the work and the elaborate stone-carving and ornamentation of parts of the building, I think we may fairly lay claim to having finished the work in reasonable time, for which much credit is due to the contractor, Mr. Hemchund Darcy. I should mention, too, that some delay was due to the primitive method under which the quarries are worked as several unusually large stones were required, and it needed all Mr. Hemchund's energy and resource to overcome the difficulty of quarrying and bringing them into Porbandar. The building as it now stands is an excellent advertisement of what can be done with Porbandar stone. I need say no more; the building is now ready for the purpose for which it was built, and I think I may safely say it is sufficiently solid not to need attention from the Engineering Departments for many years.

Mr. Sandford resumed his seat amid loud applause, and Mr. Pandit replied, congratulating him on the cheapness and excellence of the work and extolling the contractor for the way in which he carried out his very important share in the building. The Administrator also paid a tribute of praise to the Mahomedans for their pluck in coming forward with money and help, and exhorted the Hindus to do likewise. Mr. Pandit said a great deal more on the subject of education and other matters, and the building was duly handed over to the long-robed patriarchs. A distribution of prizes then took place, at which Mrs. Lely kindly officiated, and the proceedings closed with Hindustanee and Guzeratee recitations and the usual *pan* and *atar*. The building is capable of holding three hundred boys with comfort. It is of solid masonry from roof to basement, contains some exceedingly pretty specimens of stone-carving and cost only Rs.15,000. I believe it is a common complaint in Bombay that really large blocks of stone cannot be got from Porbandar. Mr. Sandford has, however, been able to overcome this difficulty here. The stone lintels of the porch are over twelve feet long, and in the rough contained fifty cubic feet or a weight of over two tons. They were brought from the quarries, a distance of ten miles, in a specially constructed cart and with considerable difficulty. *Apropos* of this the productive capacity of the quarries has never been fully tested. Until recently they were a monopoly and not under the direct control of the State. It has been proposed to build a tramway from the town to the quarries and to have the quarries worked on proper scientific principles.

AMONG the men of the Murree Depot, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, there seems to be a consensus of opinion that the corporal of the 5th Fusiliers, who is under arrest for the murder of a native, is not the culprit. Some of the party who were on the march up, must have known who fired the shot, but Thomas Atkins has strange ideas about such matters. If, however, it could be brought home to him that the whole regiment was disgraced by such a crime, possibly he might be induced to act in a different manner.

THE following appointments in the Forest Department are gazetted:—Mr. R. C. Wroughton to act as Conservator of Forests, N. C., during the absence of Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. W. G. Betham as Divisional Officer, Poona; Mr. W. A. Wallinger Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE following is the list of the Graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College, who were yesterday declared to have passed the recent examination:—

First Class:—Mr. S. N. Saverdiker.

Second Class:—Messrs. Albuquerque, A. D. Bingham, Kulkarni, Desai, Joshi, Fernandez, Narsing Rao, Parakh, Modak, Sirke, Kshiranger, Somnay, Quadroz, and Naidoo, G. P. Nariman.

The following prizes have been awarded:—Bovine Pathology.—Mr. M. K. Patel. 2nd Champion Prize.—Mr. Saverdiker. Minor Subjects.—Mr. Godinho.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON MAJOR T. C. BARKER and Lieut. R. P. Colomb, S. C., have been permitted to return to duty; the former being appointed Medical Storekeeper in Bombay in succession to Dr. Dymock.

SECOND LIEUT. H. M. A. LUCAS, 2nd Gloster Regt., and Second Lieut. E. LeMessurier, R. M. L. I., have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

SECOND LIEUT. C. W. W. GABB, 1st Leicester Regt., has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

MAJOR F. S. HORE is to be borne on the rolls of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps as supernumerary.

MAJOR F. B. PEILE, S.C., has been granted leave out of India for one year.

LIEUT G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, S.C., has been granted a year's sick leave.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BUDGEN, R.A., has been granted leave to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

BRIGADE SURGEON DYMOCK has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £700, and an extra pension of £100 per annum.

THE following postings have been made:—To 1st Battalion: Captain O'Brien, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion: Major Egerton, Worcestershire Regiment; Captain Rutherford-Read, Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant Shea, Royal Irish Regiment; and Second-Lieutenants Wyndham, Wiltshire Regiment, and Lash, Manchester Regiment.

CAPTAINS THE HON'BLE F. M. ST. AUBYN and Nicol, Rifle Brigade, exchange to the 1st and 4th Battalions respectively.

LIEUTENANT WOODS, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed a permanent Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT RATTRAY, Derbyshire Regiment, joins the 1st Battalion of his corps and comes out next trooping season.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS KITCHEN, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and Wood, 5th Lancers, remain in England on extended leave until the 15th May and 20th June respectively.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to hand over the payment of the Military Department pensioners in the Bombay Presidency, to the Civil Department. If possible, from the 1st July the pensioners will be paid by Treasury officers. It is intended to retain the Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan, who is a General List cavalry officer.

SUB-SOIL WATER ADVANTAGES IN GUZERAT.

THE following resolution in the Revenue Department was issued yesterday:—

RESOLUTION.—In Guzerat the total abolition of special well assessment and the adoption in the survey settlement of the plan of taxing sub-soil water advantages by an exceedingly slight increase of the soil rates on the lands possessing such advantages was first introduced in 1882 in the settlement of the Jhalod Taluka of the Panch Mahals District. In order to carry out the instructions of Government in this matter certain rules for the guidance of the agency employed in carrying out the sub-soil classification were framed and a certain scale was proposed. These rules and this scale were finally sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6015, dated 25th July, 1884. The same scale was applied to the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals District, and a similar scale was sanctioned for the Dholka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District. The chief point kept in view by the local officers in proposing the scale in each taluka was that while the assessment determined upon according to that scale should be as little felt as possible, it should at the same time recoup the well assesment which it was proposed to surrender.

2. In sanctioning the revision settlement of the Daskroi Taluka, however, it appeared to Government that a different treatment had been adopted in respect of equal sub-soil water advantages in the villages of two anjacent talukas, *viz.* Dholka and Daskroi; in one taluka those advantages had been valued at 2 annas whilst in the other similar advantages had only been valued at 1½ annas. This gave rise to serious doubts concerning the soundnes of the principle of placing a small increase on the assessment of all lands held to enjoy sub-soil water advantages, sufficient to recoup Government for the loss incurred by abolishing well taxation, plus the probable increase on revision if such well taxation were retained. A report on the subject was therefore called for, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has accordingly in his letter No. 118, dated 15th January, 1890, submitted a full explanation of the system of assessing sub-soil water advantages in Guzerat.

3. The main point in this report which calls for the orders of Government is whether instead of basing the assesment of sub-soil water advantages on—

1st.—The amount of well assessment to be foregone, and

2nd.—A ratio to the dry-crop assessment (*i.e.* the assessment minus the water advantages).

it should be based as now proposed on—

1st.—A scale generally applicable irrespective of receipts from well assessment, and

2nd.—The acre and not the dry-crop rate.

4. On careful consideration of the subject his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the course now suggested for adoption should be followed, and that the scale proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Appendix E to his report should be made applicable in assessing sub-soil water advantages. Due publicity should be given to the scale when applied in order to afford an opportunity to occupants who may considor themselves aggrieved by its operation to make such representations as they may desire to offer, and to bring their objections in special cases, should such occur, to the notice of Government.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 30th April 1890:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 23rd April 1890	34,76,092
Do. Government Silver on do.	46,58,227
Total	Rs. 81,34,319
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	31,66,964
Do. do. Government	1,219
	31,68,183
	Rs. 1,13,02,502
Deduct.—New Coin paid to Bank of Bombay and the Reserve Treasury during the week	3,00,023
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	5,721
	30,05,744
Balance on evening of the 30th April 1890.	82,96,758

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	33,20,444
Do. Government	49,76,314
	Rs. 82,96,758

	Rs.
There is in addition awaiting assay—	
Bullion belonging to private individuals	78,41,603
Do. to Government	--
	Rs. 78,41,603

OF the four soldiers implicated in the Dum Dum homicide, O'Hara and Bellew, the Lahore military paper learns, have left the country for England, and Gouldsborough and Macdermott have gone to Australia. Each of the men received Rs. 500 to pay for his passage and expenses.

THE *Madras Mail* states that, on Sunday afternoon last, while Monsieur Perdijon, the Inspector-General of Instruction for the French Indian Colonies—who had gone to Karrikal on his usual inspection tour—was returning to Pondicherry in the mail train of the South Indian Railway, he was suddenly seized with a fit when between the stations of Kuddamungalum and Villanoor, and died in a very short time from, it appears, heat apoplexy. His remains were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Pondicherry on Monday morning. A large number of persons of all ranks and creeds were present.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Venice and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Lock and child	Miss Barney
Mrs Campbell and children	Miss Hudson
Mr H C B Boulton	Miss Burgess
Mr and Mrs Lamarque	Miss Mertons
Miss Little	Miss Macdonald Ritchie
Mr and Mrs T Walsh and children	Miss Field
	Miss Lancaster
Major and Mrs Broadhurst, child and nurse	Mrs and 2 Misses Dongharty
	Miss Clark
Mr and Mrs Blyth	Mrs Sunderland
Miss Anderson	Mr P Knox Thomas
Mr W Siddons	Col W Osborn
Col and Mrs Jacob	Mr and Mrs E B Beardmore
Mr and Mrs W T Ross	Mr Schmidt
Revd Frank Penny	Mr Macintosh
Mr and Mrs Thos Collins	Mr Kench
Mr and Mrs H Blose	Mrs Steel
Mr and Mrs W S Griffin and infant	Mr W Cruickshank
	Capt and Mrs A R Hume and infant
Mr F M Grey	
Mrs Maitland and 5 children	Capt Brazier Creagh
Maj W M Campbell	Mr H Wilson
Mr and Mrs W Carey and infant	Mr Stevenson
	Maj and Mrs E A Fraser
Miss Phillips	Mr W Dougharty
Miss Brodie Hunt	Mr and Mrs T Lidbetter
Miss Nellie Smith	Lieut R C Cameron
Mr H F Stacey	Mr J Alfred
Mr and Mrs Hiscocks	Mr J A Tickle
Bde-Surg and Mrs J F Barter	Mr J H Copley
	Mr W Smith
Mrs Craigie	Mr J Ritchie
Miss Cordue	Mr Oliver
Mrs Cooper	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H S Talbot	Mr C F G Lester
Mr C Weidmann	Mr Geo Whyte
Mr H A Pittman	Mr W C Gibson
Mr F Brownrigg	Mr Eardley Norton
Mr W E Hart	Surg-Maj M D Moriarty
Maj Hale	Mr and Mrs W Colvin
Mr and Mrs S H C Hutchinson	Mrs Breul
	Mr Bird
Mr R H Seaton	Mr Mc Intosh
Lady Elliott	Mr W Lovett
Mrs J W Orr	Mr Henry Elworthy
Mr H T House	Mr and Mrs F S Mackintosh
Mr and Mrs J Dyson	Capt W C Rowlinson
Mr and Mrs Rivet Carnac	Mr J Sykes
Mr A West	

FOR VENICE—Mr Antone Gonsalves.
FOR GIBRALTAR—Don J de Noronha.
FOR PORT SAID—Mr H Vogel.
FOR ISMAILIA—Mr Richard Starker.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Bokhara, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 9th May.

FOR LONDON.—Rev and Mrs A Diaz, and Mrs E A Hall and infant.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Laidlaw, Mr Branson, Mr Halliday, Mr E Simpson, Mr Marshall, Mr Hodkinson, Mr W Claxton Peppe, Lt F G Batten, and Mr Stanhope.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr R A Willis, Mr Jas Dixon, and Mr J H Nelson.

FOR ADEN.—Mr and Mrs M Dorabjee Dinshaw.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. W. J. Webber, 13th May.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr E Gibson, C S, Mrs Conlan, child and nurse, Mr H S Davis, Mr and Mrs Alston, Mr and Mrs T Yorke Smith, Mrs Goldwyer Lewis, Mr J Thompson, Mr Edgell, Major General C A Goodfellow, the Hon Mr and Mrs Jardine, Mr Chas Scoms, Mr G A Charpie, Madam Conroy, Mr and Mrs P H Byrne, Major Vincent, Mr F H Lowinski, Major and Mrs D W K Barr, Mr and Mrs J W Walker and 2 children, Mr Noll Fenwick, Col Becher, Mr LeMarchand, Mr M C Turner, Mr A C Parmenidies, Mr G Munro, Capt M Stockley, Mr Jas Broadbent, Mr H W Boileau, Mr and Mrs P Benn, child and ayah, Mr E Selinger, Col and Mrs Gordon Young, Mr H R Cobbold, Hon F L Latham, Miss Latham, Col Stell, Mr O Marden, Capt R G McLeod, Col Clark Kennedy, Capt and Mrs Wray, Mr B Martyn, Mr W C Cole, Mrs Reid, and Mr C Hope.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Jones and child, Major Babington Peel, Mrs Henry and 4 children, Master M Henry, Mrs Bedford, child and infant, Revd J P Graham, Mr Arthur Brooks, Mr D M Scobie, Col C A Bayley, Mrs E Holding, Mr F M Fish, Mrs Robert Shutt and child, Mr and Miss Parkington, Mrs Anderson, Revd and Mrs E Mortimer, Revd R L Page, Mr J J L Davis, Mr G W Pitt, 2 children and infant, Mr and Mrs H F Rotavae, Revd E S Hall, Revd F Craven, Miss Lily, Mr A L Harvey, Mr and Mrs Lonsdale, Miss Harris, Dr H L Ansted, Mr and Mrs W G Mackenzie, and Mr and Mrs Taylor.

Per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, 16th May.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs N R Oliver and servant, Mrs Maconochie, Mr B Egerton, Mr Luke, Mrs Denison and family, Mr Syed M Hak, Mrs Freed and children, Mr J Borges, Mr and Mrs J H Freeborn, Mr H G D La Touche Mrs La Touche, 3 children and 2 ayahs, Mr Hackett, 2 children and nurse, Col and Miss Newbury, Mr J Hardwood, Mr A J Scratchley, Mr Sykes, Mr and Mrs A Thacker, Mr and Mrs A Shuttleworth and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Buckley, Lieut Mullens, Mr M J Wilson, Surgeon Major and Mrs Griffiths, Revd J P McKee, Col Chadderton and Mrs Scorjie.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lt-Col W Cooke, Mr J Davidson, Mr W Portsmut, Mr Ino Lees, Mr Mcquat, Mr Leighton, Mr and Mrs A Robinson, Mr and Mrs Hanson, Surgeon Major D M Jack, and Mrs Dyer.

FOR MALTA.—Mr Mackay.

Per s. s. Coromandel, Capt. L. Reeves, 23rd May.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Norton and 5 children, Col Caldecott, R A, Mr H C Wright, Mr G J R Rayment, Mrs Redfern, and Mr W J Symons.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J H Hallen, Mr T A Reddie, Mr Cotton, Mr A W Fanshawe, Mr and Mrs J Morris, Mr H A Hormarjee, Col T Walker, Maj Parker Jervis, Mr Chubildas Lullobhoy, and Col and Mrs H S Stewart.

CHARGE OF FALSE INFORMATION AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. Richardson resumed the case in which Rahimtoola Gool Mahomed, a sub-inspector in the Bombay Municipality, is charged with giving false information against Krishna Bajee, an inspector in the same department.

The complainant Krishna Bajee was represented by Mr. Rivett-Carnac and the defendant, by Mr. D'Souza.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac produced the official sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, and put it in. Counsel for the defence renewed his objection for the sanction being put in, and contended that there was no sanction whatever granted by the Commissioner, adducing rulings to that effect from the Calcutta Law Reports, and entered into a long discussion on that point. Mr. Rivett-Carnac informed his worship that Mr. D'Souza's objection as regarded the putting in of the sanction should have been raised at the very outset of the proceedings. The magistrate overruled the point at discussion; and Dr. Weir was again examined in reference to the defendant having made a report against a municipal employe who had been tempted to accept of a tribe. Dr. Weir alleged that Rahimtoola had been dismissed for having taken a quantity of food from another Municipal servant, who was then under suspension, as such an act was strictly prohibited in the Municipality. The case was then postponed for a future hearing.

SURGEON L. F. CHILDE, M. B., is to act as Professor of Physiology and Histology at the Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., and Surgeon J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S., will act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of the Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, vice Surgeon Childe. Surgeon Hojel will also act as Second Physician and Registrar J. J Hospital.

MR. J. MCN. CAMPBELL, C.S., C.I.E., is to act as Collector of Tanna; Mr. A. F. Woodburn, C.S., as Collector of the Panch Mahals. Mr. H. F. Silcock, on conclusion of his special duty, will be First Assistant Collector at Ahmednagar, to act as Collector during the absence of Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Hart-Davis, C.S., on return from leave, to be First Assistant Collector, acting as Assistant Judge till further orders.

MR. FURDUNJI MANECKJI KANGA, B.A., LL.B., one of the successful candidates at the last examination of Attorneys of the High Court, was sworn yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley. He has been admitted a member of the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker Dinsha and Kanga, where he was articled.

MR. C. H. JOPP, Joint Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Beejapur, yesterday assumed charge of the office of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, in place of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, appointed to act as Sessions Judge of Tannah.

ON return from leave, Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., will become Collector of Kanara; in the meantime Mr. H. L. Harvey, C.S., will act in his stead.

MR. E. C. OZANNE, C.S., on return from foreign service, will take up his permanent appointment as Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

MRS. F. L. MCAFEE, Lady Superintendent of the Mahaluxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

MR. A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Conservator of Forests, N.C., has been granted privilege leave for three months.

MR. G. WADDINGTON, C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar, has been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. K. R. Bomanjee, C.S., for two months.

MR. R. A. L. MOORE, C.S., acting Commissioner in Sind, is to act as Sindhi Translator to Govt. in Sind.

THE HONOURABLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General, Bombay, has been allowed furlough without pay for eight months.

SUIT TO RECOVER MARRIAGE ORNAMENTS.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the suit of Manockbai *versus* Dossibai. Mr. Framjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Balcrishna, of Messrs. Balcrishna and Dixit, appeared for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—The plaintiff, a Parsee widow, sues in *forma pauperis*, to recover from her mother-in-law, also a widow, the value of certain property alleged to have been presented to the plaintiff and her deceased husband on the occasion of their marriage. The articles enumerated in the schedule annexed to the plaint fall naturally into 3 groups, *viz.*:—(1) ornaments and articles of female attire, appropriate only to the personal use of the bride; (2) ornaments and articles of male attire appropriate only to the personal use of the bridegroom; and (3) cash and articles of household furniture and cooking utensils, capable of being used by either indifferently, or by both in common. In the first group are included (*a*) 4 gold bangles and 1 gold chain, weighing together 32 tolas, and valued at Rs. 700; (*b*) 1 embroidered *sari*, valued at Rs. 70; (*c*) 1 embroidered petticoat, valued at Rs. 27; (*d*) 6 silk *saris*, valued at Rs. 185; and (*e*) 1 petticoat and 5 pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 34. In the second group are included (*a*) 4 gold finger rings, valued at Rs. 60; (*b*) silk cloth for coat Rs. 23-4; (*c*) 1 silk cloth for trousers, Rs. 13; (*d*) 2 pairs of trousers, Rs. 16; (*e*) 6 shirts and cloth, Rs. 12; (*f*) 3 silk handkerchiefs, Rs. 6; (*g*) 10 caps, Rs. 7; (*h*) 7 turbans, Rs. 26; (*i*) 6 waistbands, Rs. 6; (*j*) 1 pair of boots, Rs. 9; (*k*) 4 sacred threads, Rs. 6; (*l*) 3 pairs of socks, Rs. 3. In the third group are included (*a*) cash Rs. 113; (*b*) a cot with bedding and curtains, a table, a chair, and a cupboard, Rs. 129; and (*c*) pots and pans, Rs. 94. As to the second group, with the exception of the 4 gold finger rings, forming the 1st item (*a*), there was no evidence at all of any of these articles having been so much as presented, far less of their having come into the possession of the defendant. The only evidence of any presentation of any clothing to the bridegroom was that of the plaintiff's uncle who said he had given one suit of male attire, but did not identify a single article with any of those in the schedule, and though the plaintiff swore that all the articles mentioned in the schedule were in her mother-in-law's possession at the time of her husband's death, she did not attempt to identify any of the articles of clothing with those presented by her uncle, or prove which of them had been presented on the occasion of the marriage. The whole of the second group with the exception of the first item (*a*) must, therefore, be left out of consideration, as also must the item of cash (*a*) in the third group, which was expressly abandoned by the plaintiff's pleader at the hearing. We have then to deal only with the 1st group, the 1st item in the second and the last two items in the third. As to these, the defendant pleads in regard to all save the items comprised in the first group that they form a portion of the estate of the plaintiff's deceased husband, in which the defendant is entitled to a share, and for the administration of which the plaintiff cannot sue in this court, nor for her share in which can the plaintiff sue without probate or letters of administration, while, in so far as she seeks to obtain her share in the estate of her deceased husband, as to the articles in the second and third groups, as well as her own separate property, in the first, she has misjoined two distinct causes of action in this suit. I am of opinion that this defence cannot succeed. The plaintiff rests her case in regard to the articles comprised in the second and 3rd groups, not on her right as one of the heirs of her deceased husband to a share in his whole estate, but on the usages and customs of the Parsees in regard to marriage, whereby gifts made to the bride and bridegroom at the time of marriage on the death of either become the property of the survivor. The defendant denied any such custom as entitling the plaintiff to claim either the gold rings presented to her husband at the time of their marriage by her mother and uncle, or the furniture, pots and pans presented to her for the joint use of herself and her husband by her uncle. But I cannot say I was much impressed with the quality of this evidence given, no doubt, by respectable persons, but with no special means of knowledge or opportunities for forming a correct opinion on the subject. The plaintiff's principal witness on the other hand, was the Parsee head-priest, Dastur Jamaspjee Minocherjee who, from his profession and position, is peculiarly entitled to speak with authority on such a subject as the marriage customs of the Parsees. He says:—"Husband and wife are jointly entitled during their joint lives to the clothes, ornaments and articles of household use presented to either from the time of betrothal to the time of marriage, and on the death of either the survivor becomes entitled solely. But the ornaments presented at the time of marriage to the bride by the bridegroom and his parents are her separate property. Ornaments presented by the bride's father to the bridegroom, if he die before her, becomes her property. But those presented to him by his own parents form part of his estate. Furniture and cooking utensils presented to either at the time of marriage are regarded as presented to both for their joint use, and on the death of either, becomes the property of the survivor." In Meherbai *vs* Perozbai, decided in 1881, (I. L. R., 5 Bom., 268), West J., at p. 279, mentions a case as referred to in the argument (which is not, however, among those specified in the report as having been cited) wherein Bayley J. had held that "custom among the Parsees assigned the control of property given to the married pair jointly during their lives, and after the death of one of them to the survivor," it was also apparently in reference to this decision of Bayley J. that it was afterwards held in the case of Merwanjee Burjorjee Mowjee *vs.* Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta, decided in the High Court in September 1884, that "the custom among Parsees in virtue of which the plaintiff claimed the ornaments (of his deceased wife in the possession of the defendants, her executors), was judicially recognised." It appears also that in this case the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, an acknowledged authority on questions of Parsee usage, gave evidence that he had on a former occasion testified before Bayley J. in regard to Parsee usages and customs. This was probable in the case referred to by West Judge. He then went on to say "All the presents made at marriage belong to the husband and wife jointly during their lives, and after the death of either of them to the survivor, no matter from which side the presents came. The existence of children makes no difference in the custom." I am therefore of opinion that I must hold in the present case that neither the four gold rings, which were admittedly presented to the plaintiff's deceased husband at the time of their marriage by the plaintiff's mother and uncle, nor the furniture and cooking utensils, which were admittedly presented at the same time to the plaintiff by her uncle, form any part of the general estate of the plaintiff's deceased husband, but on his death became her separate property. It follows then that she can maintain an action in regard to these articles, as well as those which are comprised in the first group, as having been presented to her, and are admitted to be her sole and separate property. It now only remains to determine the defendant's liability in regard to these articles. The defendant's attorney was instructed to admit possession of the embroidered *sari* and petticoat, and four out of the six silk *saris* and one petticoat, nor did he dispute the value set on them by the plaintiff. But he denied possession of two out of the six silk *saris* and of the five pieces of cloth. As to these, I do not find on the evidence that the plaintiff proves that they were ever presented to her, much less that they ever came into the possession of the defendant. I therefore disallow two silk *saris* and five pieces of cloth. As to the four gold bangles and one gold chain, the plaintiff swears she delivered them all into the custody of the defendant four days before her husband's death. The defendant declined to go into the box to contradict her. I must therefore take it that that allegation is admitted, in spite of the suggestion that the plaintiff's husband had himself pledged two of the gold bangles with a Marwari before his death. Nor was the evidence adduced in support of this suggestion sufficient to identify the two bangles alleged to have been pledged with two of the plaintiffs. As to the other two bangles and the gold chain, it was admitted that they had been in the possession of the defendant; but, it was alleged that she had sold them with the consent of the plaintiff to defray the funeral expenses of her husband. But of this consent there was not a particle of evidence. I must, therefore, hold that the defendant is liable to the plaintiff for the four gold bangles and the gold chain. The

work of those standards. (Hear, hear.) The average age of girls in the highest class is far higher than in any other girls' school in India that is known to me, and as high, I should think, as in most girls' schools in England. (Applause.) In a year or two Mrs. Nanabhai hopes to be able to have a Matriculation class. In that hope we must all join, and we must all cordially congratulate her on the excellent state of the school, as reported by such competent examiners as Mr. Savage, Mr. Ratnagar, and Signor Pedraza. The girls have done exceedingly well in English, in arithmetic, in Euclid and in French; and their conduct has been all that could be desired. And the number of pupils has increased in the past year from 50 to 100. We see here then a decided advance in popular sentiment in the important matter of the education of Indian women, and the marvellous success which has attended the first years' operations of this High School must be a source of gratification to all who desire the social advancement of any class of the people. Who can say, with any show of justice, that the Parsees have not been wise in this matter? Does not the future welfare of the race depend on the status of the women? If only the men are to receive the full advantage of education, what sort of homes can they hope for? What is there more galling in this life than an unequal yoke? And how can there be any real abiding social equality and progress if sisters, wives, and mothers are deliberately put on a lower level, as regards the advantages of education, than the male members of a family? (Hear, hear.) The Parsees have lately won the admiration of the whole European community by their prowess in cricket, the national game of England. (Cheers.) Their triumph was held, and rightly held, to be good evidence that the rising generation of Parsees possesses qualities which command the highest respect of Englishmen. (Cheers.) The success of such a school as the present will also commend itself to all good citizens as the best possible proof that the Parsees have taken another decided step in advance for securing the continued welfare of their community. (Loud applause.)

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that this was not only a fitting close to the interesting proceedings that evening, but also a fitting close to what might be called a season of prize-distributions in Bombay. (Applause.) This time of the year was called by the natives almost the last of the wedding season in Bombay. It would be remembered that about fifteen or twenty years ago the months of April and May were considered to be the best time for marriage festivities among the natives, including the Parsees, but now it had come to pass, especially among the latter, that the distribution of prizes in the schools—a sort of festive season for schools—had taken the place of those marriage festivities. (Applause.) He remembered the days when during the months of April and May about a dozen marriages had been celebrated almost every day, and their parents then found it a most difficult thing which of the parties to attend. (Laughter and applause.) These were, of course, infant marriages, and he was happy to say that such marriages were now not only on the wane, but had actually disappeared among the Parsee community, and their place had been most aptly taken by the exhibitions of prize-distributions among young girls, who in former days, through ignorance and superstition, had been victimised at an early age on the hymeneal altar. (Loud applause.) Their worthy chairman had just informed them what a long experience he had in this kind of ceremonials, having presided over such numerous exhibitions during the last seventeen years in different parts of the Presidency. It would certainly be a great gratification to Mrs. Nanabhai that the first distribution of prizes at her school was presided over by a gentleman who was a veteran in the art of offering encouragement and lending his influence to the dissemination of female education in this Presidency. (Loud applause.) He need hardly inform the meeting that Mr. Justice Birdwood came from a family of most distinguished Anglo-Indians, who had done so much for this country and its inhabitants. Mr. Justice Birdwood came to India with a heriditary reputation, being the son of a father who was well known in Bombay for his kindness towards the people. The services which Sir George Birdwood, the brother of Mr. Justice Birdwood, had rendered to this country, were fresh in the minds of the people of this Presidency, and notwithstanding that he was now far advanced in age, and was enjoying his well-earned repose in his native country, he took the same kindly and warm interest in the welfare and well-being of the natives of this country as was evinced by him while in Bombay. (Loud applause.) Mr. Justice Birdwood had taken his brother's place, and it was a matter of great pleasure to them to see him fulfilling in their entirety all the high expectations formed of him as a member of the distinguished Birdwood family. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the vote of thanks. He said: He did not think it necessary to dilate on the qualities of head and heart of their worthy chairman, who had, like the Birdwoods, who preceded him, endeared himself to the people at large. (Applause.) He (Dr. Cowasjee) knew Mr. Justice Birdwood as a member of Board of the University Syndicate, and he could testify to the deep and warm interest which the latter always took in the education of the people of this Presidency. (Applause.) Mr. Justice Birdwood had been deservedly and aptly described by the Guzrattees, and more especially by the Sartees, as the *Ma Bap* or parent of the people at large, taking as he did that parental care and interest which had characterized his career up-country, and which was so much appreciated by them all in Bombay. Loud applause.)

The chairman, in briefly acknowledging thanks, expressed his obligations to Mrs. Nanabhai for the pleasure his visit had afforded him.

Three cheers were given for the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, and the proceedings terminated.

STARTING ON A BAD CAREER.

A remarkable instance of an extensive theft committed by a Goanese girl, of fifteen years, named Maria, came before Mr. Cooper for disposal yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court. The young culprit, who had left school not long ago to go into employment could not resist the temptation to take advantage of the confidence placed in her by her employers, as the following story will show. Superintendent MacDermott conducted the enquiries and ultimately succeeded in tracing the whole of the missing property. The girl was placed before the magistrate on a double charge of stealing Rs. 153, the property of Government, and jewellery, valued at Rs. 350, the property of her master. Custodio Pereira, a sub-postmaster at Colaba, in whose service Maria had been for about seven months, informed his worship that on the accounts of the Post Office being examined by another inspector on the 10th of April, a sum of Rs. 153 was found missing. This money had been deposited in a safe in three allotments on the evening previous to the discovery of the theft, and its disappearance was quite a mystery to the sub-postmaster. His suspicions rested on an office assistant. The Presidency Post Master, on being apprised of the theft, ordered Mr. Pereira to make the loss good. No light was thrown on the matter till the following Friday, when, on the wife of the complainant going to her wardrobe found that all her jewellery had vanished. Maria, who was standing in the room, was questioned about the theft, but she denied all knowledge of it. On being examined, Rs. 50 in currency notes were found in her possession. This she alleged she picked up in the streets. From subsequent enquiries it turned out that the jewellery had been pawned with a Marwaree for Rs. 60. The missing articles were recovered, and Maria was discharged. However, acting on instructions from the Presidency Postmaster, the girl was brought from the Bandora Convent whither she had gone, to Bombay, and questioned about the robbery from the safe. Acting on further information, it was discovered that the accused had gone to the same Marwaree and presented him with a currency note of Rs. 100, receiving in exchange Rs. 60 in notes and Rs. 40 in cash. Owing to the assistance of the police, ten silver bengles, one silver necklace, a number of various other ornamental jewellery, a pair of ladies' boots, and a quantity of crockeryware, were found in the possession of Maria. The currency note of Rs. 100 was traced by Superintendent MacDermott to the same post-office at Colaba, after having passed through the hands of seven different Marwarrees. The fact that Maria had the courage to take the keys of her mistress and obtain the key of the safe, which she evidently knew was in the wardrobe, and then deliberately extract the amount abovementioned without incurring detection, showed the confidence, reposed in her as a servant in the house. Maria pleaded guilty to the charge, but begged to be let off. The magistrate, taking her youth into consideration, intimated that it would be advisable for her to go back to school; and remanded the case till the 8th inst., pending information from the Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, towards her being again received into the school.

Influenza is now very rife in the upper Kulu valley. There have been two fatal cases amongst the natives. The lower valley remains free. There is still a little cattle-disease lingering in some parts of the Kokan kothi, and in two or three Mundi villages.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund:—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, Rs. 5,000; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, Rs. 3,000; Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co. and Messrs. Shamjee Muljee and Co., each Rs. 1,001; His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, and Jamsetjee N. Tata, Esq., each Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Vurdman Poonsey and Sons, Rs. 501; His Highness Aga Khan, the State of Rajpipla, His Highness the Raja of Sunth, His Highness the Raja of Sangle, the Hon'ble Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., and His Highness the Raja of Dhrangdra, each Rs. 500; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Rs. 300; Messrs. Umersey Naugsey and Co., Rs. 251; the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., His Highness the Raja of Baria, His Highness the Raja of Dharampur, S. D. Sassoon, Esq., K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq., and Sir Tharia Topan, Kt., each Rs. 250; Abdulla Hajee Dawood, Esq., His Highness the Raja of Lunawada, His Highness the Nawab of Balasinor, M. H. Hakim, Esq., Kalidas Jetha, Esq., and M. M. Bhownagree, Esq., each Rs. 200; His Highness the Raja of Bansda, Budroodin Tyabjee, Esq., Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Ableess and Sons, Pestonjee Hormusji Kama, Esq., A. Pallis, Esq., Messrs. Thackersy Muljee and Sons, Messrs. Muljee Jaitha and Co., Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, Esq., each Rs. 150; His Highness the Nawab of Janjira, Rs. 750; Sorabjee Manekjee C. Damanvala, Rs. 100; amount collected by him Rs. 35—total Rs. 135; Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esq., Messrs. Muncherjee Framjee Kama and Sons, and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., each Rs. 125, Gokuldas Madhowjee, Esq., Rs. 101; the Hon'ble A. P. Beaufort, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., N. A. Hormarjee, Esq., Sorabjee Framjee Petit, His Highness the Raja of Jawhr, His Highness the Raja of Jath, A. S. Grinvala, Esq., Ardesher Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, Esq., Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy, Esq., His Highness the Raja of Akalkot, Tribhovandas Jadhowjee, Esq., H A Hormarjee, Esq., Dr K A Bahadurjee, M D, Shivlal Motilal, Esq, each Rs. 100; Muncherjee Navrosjee Banajee, Rs. 75; Messrs Cursedjee and Dorabjee Pallonjee Powwala, and Khan Bahadur N M Khory, each, Rs. 60; Ebjee Umersey, Esq, and Dewjee Khetsey, Esq, each, Rs. 51; Grattan Geary, Esq, Muncherjee Hormusjee Kama, Esq, Jalbhoy Ardeshir Set, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott, Navrosjee P Kama, Esq, R H Baker, Esq, a Parsee Admirer, M M Heeramanek, Esq, Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq, C S I, Messrs Ardeshir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Pestonjee Jehangir, Esq, J C Bergandale, Esq, Hon. Javerilal U Yajnik, and D J Tata, Esq, each, Rs. 50; Thakerdas Kikabhay, Esq, Rs. 15; amount collected by him, Rs. 30-8—total Rs. 45-8; Munsukhram S Tripathi, Rs. 31; Rao Saheb V J Kertikar, N S Chandawarker, Esq, C Chambers, Esq, S R Kirlosker, Messrs. Morwanjee and Byramjee, and L R W Forrest, Esq, each, Rs 30; Dr D Mackichan, T J Bennett, Esq, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Framjee Naserwanjee Patel, Esq, Namchand Veerchund, Esq, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Esq, Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, Hurchand Sadashivjee, Esq, Dr Furdunjee B Servai, M C Turner, Esq, Byramjee N Servai, Esq, John Steven, Esq, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C S I, Nathoobhoy Soorchand, Esq, Gokulbhoy Moolchand, Esq, Dhurumchand Jeewan, Esq, and Firozshaw M Jeejeebhoy, Esq, each, Rs 25; Dr J A Da Gama, S S Narelwala, Esq, Jehangir E Kohiyar, Esq, H M Phipson, Esq, Meherjeebhai Rustomjee Kharas, Esq, a Parsee, Khorsedjee Sorabjee Vacha Sanshi, Esq, N R Ranina, Esq, Ardesher Dossabhoy Munshi, Esq, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Kama, Esq, Dr R A Khory, Dr A P Cama, Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Esq, Dr Eduljee Nuserwanjee, each, Rs 15; Dr A D Mody, Rs 11; D N Dady, Esq, C H Dady, Esq, Dr Dinshaw B P Mestri, Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy, Esq, Ghellabhai Haridas, Esq, Dr Jehangir J Cursetjee, D N Wadia, Esq, V S Desai, Esq, G B Rele, Esq, Dr Cowasjee Pestonjee, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Esq, Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, Chunilal Sakarchand, Esq, and E Moses, Esq, each, Rs 10; Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Esq., B A Bhagwat, Esq, N D Diwadker, Esq, S N Chandabhoy, Esq, M N Chandabhoy, Esq, each, Rs 5; an Admirer, K Anundrav, Esq, D B Motiwala Esq, each, Rs 2; Runchordlal Vulubhoy Shroff, Esq, Dargappa Krishnajee, Esq, each, Re 1; total Rs 25,217-8.

HYPNOTISM AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

The *Lancet* reports some remarkable experiments in the use of hypnotism as an anæsthetic, which have just been made at Leeds. A large number of medical men and dentists of Leeds and the neighbourhood were brought together by invitation from Messrs. Carter Brothers and Turner, dental surgeons, of Leeds, to witness a series of surgical and dental operations under the hypnotic influence induced by Dr. Milne Bramwell, of Goole. One of the cases treated was that of a servant girl, aged nineteen, on whom, under the hypnotic influence induced by Dr. Bramwell, a large lachrymal abscess extending into the cheek had a fortnight previously been opened and scraped freely, without knowledge or pain. Furthermore, the dressing had been daily performed and the cavity freely syringed out under hypnotic anæsthesia, the "Healing Suggestions" being daily given to the patient, to which Dr. Bramwell in a great measure attributes the very rapid healing, which took place in ten days. She was put to sleep by the following letter from Dr. Bramwell addressed to Mr. Turner, the operating dentist, in the case.

Bulington Crescent, Goole, York.

Dear Mr. Turner,—I send you a patient with enclosed order. When you give it her she will fall asleep at once and obey your commands.

J. Milne Bramwell.

Go to sleep by order of Dr. Bramwell, and obey Mr. Turner's commands. J. Milne Bramwell.

This experiment answered perfectly. Sleep was induced at once by reading the note, and was so profound that at the end of a lengthy operation, in which sixteen stumps were removed, she awoke smiling, and insisted that she had felt no pain; and, what was remarkable, there was no pain in her mouth. She was found after some time, when unobserved, reading in the waiting-room as if nothing had happened. During the whole time she did everything which Mr. Turner suggested; but it was observed that there was a diminished flow of saliva, and that the corneal reflexes were absent, the breathing was more noisy than ordinary, and the pulse slower.

The next case was a girl of fifteen, highly sensitive, requiring the removal of enlarged tonsils. At the request of Dr. Bramwell, Mr. Bendelack Hewetson was enabled, while the patient was in the hypnotic state, to extract each tonsil with ease, the girl, by suggestion of the hypnotiser, obeying every request of the operator, though in a state of perfect anæsthesia. In the same way Mr. Hewetson removed a cyst of the size of a horse-bean from the side of the nose of a young woman who was perfectly anæsthetic, breathing deeply, and who, on coming round by order, protested "that the operation had not been commenced."

Mr. Turner then extracted two large molar teeth from a man with equal success; after which Dr. Bramwell explained how his patient had been completely cured of drunkenness by hypnotic suggestion. To prove this to those present and to show the interesting psychological results, the man was hypnotised, and in that state he was shown a glass of water, which he was told by Dr. Bramwell was "bad beer." He was then told to awake, and the glass of water (so-called bad beer) was offered him by Dr. Bramwell. He put it to his lips, and at once spat out the "offensive liquid." Other interesting phenomena were illustrated and explained by means of this patient, who was a hale, strong, working man.

Mr. Tom Carter next extracted a very difficult impacted stump from a railway navy as successfully as the previous case. Dr. Bramwell described how this man had been completely cured of very obstinate facial neuralgia by hypnotism. The malady had been produced by working in a wet cutting, and had previously defied all medical treatment. On the third day of hypnotism the neuralgia had entirely disappeared (weeks ago) and had not returned. The man had obtained also, refreshing hypnotic sleep at night, being put to sleep by his daughter through a note from Dr. Bramwell, and on one occasion by a telegram; both methods succeeding perfectly.

For some days it has rained like a deluge at Simla and among the lower hills, and travellers upward have found the journey anything but agreeable.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Self-Help.—Prior to the discovery of these remedies an easy, ready and reliable remedy for outward disfigurations and inward complications was, practically speaking, unknown. No one need now be at a loss if they should unfortunately suffer from piles, ulcers, sores, tumours, boils, bruises, sprains &c. Enveloping Holloway's medicences are very intelligible printed directions for using them, which should be attentively studied and immediately followed by all who resort to his treatment. Sooner or later the sufferer will assuredly triumph over the worst diseases. This searching Ointment disperses all those malignant humours which aggravate diseases of the skin, prevent the cicatrization of ulcers, and excite inflammatory tendencies in the system.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

Camp Chonugu, 15th April.—In my last telegram I informed you of the refusal of some ten villages, situated between the Chay river and the Mon Chounga, to come to terms. In consequence of another defiant message having been received from the Kyangi Ywama, Lieutenant Daly, who during the temporary absence of Lieutenant Rainey on duty in Pokoko was commanding at Yaw, marched from Chongu on April 1st with 100 rifles and ten days' rations for the Ywama. Lieutenant Tighe accompanied him. Dap, the most influential village in that part and 12 miles from the Kyanyi Ywama, was reached on the 4th. The marches from Chongu here were particularly trying owing to the great scarcity of water, and the sultry condition of the atmosphere caused by the extensive jungle fires which are raging all over the lower hills. One sepoy died of heat apoplexy and five more had to be sent back.

On arrival of the party at Dap all the headmen of the adjacent villages surrendered, and pending the submission of the remainder of them the force camped near the village during the 5th and 6th. By the evening of the 6th all had submitted with the exception of the Kyangi headmen, who still held aloof and for a third time defied the troops to come and attack. Consequently the next day Lieutenants Daly and Tighe with 60 rifles marched for the Ywama and succeeded in completely surprising them. Chin guides led the column by a round about path on to a ridge in rear of the principal village. The Chins had assembled, about 300 strong, and were sitting in groups near their houses, and apparently had not the slightest conception that the troops were anywhere near. But the sudden appearance of the latter from an unexpected quarter caused them to fly in every direction. On being reassured that no harm would be done them the headmen surrendered and were ordered to pay up their fines within an hour, a demand which was almost immediately complied with. The party then returned to Dap, the Kyangi headmen acting as guides.

Considerable preparations had been made to defend the approaches to the Ywama. The paths had been punjied and large quantities of boulders arranged in suitable places to roll on the party: but luckily the guides knew what they were about, and a heavy casualty list was thus averted.

On the 8th the usual durbar was held and everything satisfactorily arranged, and the same day the column marched for Chongu, which place was reached by the evening of the next day, both marches being over 20 miles. This for the present concludes the operations of the Chinbok Column, which from first to last has been conducted with the greatest success.

Lieutenant Tighe and Mr. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, leave for Telin in a few days to visit the Telin Chins. The Chin Levy, with the exception of one company which is to be left in Chongu under Lieutenant Tighe to protect the frontier, leave about the 30th for Pokoko.

THE LUSHAI COLUMN.

The expedition on Fort Tregear is practically over. The permanent garrison of two hundred men of the second Gurkhas alone remain here. The post is not quite finished and will not be stocked for another week at least. The last detachment of the Bombay Pioneers, under Captain Chase, V. C., is *en route* for Chittagong.

The only troops now remaining at the front are half a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners. These are employed in building small posts at the crossings of the Mat and Koladyne. These intermediate posts will be held by detachments of 20 men supplied from Forts Lungleh and Tregear. Foot suspension bridges of wire are being swung over these rivers, so that the garrison will never be cut off, however high the rivers may rise. These rivers have a rise of about 30 feet, and are 80 and 150 yards across respectively, so that the bridging of them is no small matter.

General Tregear is on his way to Fort Lungleh, where he will remain until both forts are fully stocked. As soon as this is accomplished the 3rd Bengal Infantry, who are holding the line between Lungleh and Demagiri, will be withdrawn. The climate along that part of the line is said to be very bad now, and there has been much sickness: so that it is important to withdraw the troops and transport establishment as soon as possible.

THE SITUATION AT HAKA.

The stirring times are over at Haka for a season. All the troops, except the permanent garrison of 300 rifles of the 4th Gurkhas and 25 Madras Sappers, have left. The last party to leave were the remainder of the Madras Sappers and the Burma company of Sappers, who by the way have been extremely useful in building the posts. These have instructions to build rest-shelters at the halting stages on the road to Kan.

Brigadier-General Symons having seen to the completion of the post and arranged for its being rationed, up to the 31st of next December, and the situation being quiet and satisfactory, leaves with his staff for Kan Kalemyo, and Fort White on the 2nd May. Mr. Ross has gone on short leave to Rangoon, and will return to Haka about the middle of June.

The last expedition, which left here on the 19th instant to visit Thetta and other villages south of Yokwa, was only partially successful. Mr. Ross had a sharp attack of fever for three days, and the party were unable to go far. Two Burmese captives and some raided buffaloes were recovered. Thetta, which has all along proved a very troublesome village, has not fully complied with our terms. Captain Jones, of the 2nd Madras Infantry, who commanded the party, under the General's instructions, did not proceed to any forcible action. This could have taken the course only of either burning the village or arresting the headmen, and neither alternative was desirable. If the Thettas do not submit before next working season commences an early opportunity must be taken of sending a small party to remain there until their complete submission.—*Pioneer.*

THE PARIS SOCIALISTS.

Wiring the night before the mail left, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* foreshadowed the labour demonstration which was to be held yesterday. He says:—The great International Labour Manifestation projected for the 1st of May is being organised in Paris with much determination by the Socialist leaders, in spite of the energetic declarations of M. Constans, Minister of the Interior. According to the intentions of the organisers, the demonstration is to be of a pacific character; but every one knows there are numerous chances of it not being so when the police and soldiers are brought into play. There seems no doubt about the decision of the Government to put down the demonstration with a strong hand, for it is said it will have notices posted all over the town inviting peaceable citizens to remain at home.

In presence of this resolute attitude of the authorities, M. Daumas, a Municipal Councillor, has sought to turn the difficulty by laying a proposal before the Town Council for the holding of an official ceremony at the Champ de Mars on the 1st of May. It would be the *fete du travail*, but the Municipal Council shows no desire to accept, by adopting his proposal, the responsibility of a ceremony which would be nothing but a mask. In the meantime the delegates of the Socialist Congress of 1889, at which the International manifestation was decided on, have nominated a Committee to ensure the success of the demonstration in Paris.

That Committee consists of determined men, such as M M. Gnesde, Vaillant, Ferroul, Lougnest, Baudin, Lenz, and Prevost. One of the questions to be settled is where the manifestation is to be held. It was intended to demonstrate in front of the Chamber; the non-success of the butchers and leather dressers manifestations there has induced the Socialists to think of other spots. The Place d'Etoile, with the Arc de Triomphe in the centre, is now proposed, and will probably be selected, on account of the very great number of avenues converging to it. It would be difficult for the police and the soldiers to prevent the manifestants assembling; and then, if they were charged, it would be comparatively easy for the workmen to retreat down the Avenue des Champs Elysees Once in the public gardens there nothing would, it is thought, be easier than for the manifestants to stop the advance of the cavalry, by throwing some of the thousands of iron chairs that are under the trees in front of the advancing horses. It would not, however, be astonishing to see all the chairs taken away from the Champs Elysees the day before the demonstration.

In the provinces the preparations for the manifestation are being as actively pursued as in Paris. In some places the Municipal Councils are associating themselves with the affair. At St. Etienne the Municipality has voted funds for the purchase of flags to be carried in the procession, and at Lyons a Municipal Councillor has tried to identify the Town Council with the demonstration by declaring in public that to insure "our demands being granted, the manifestations must be well organised all over Europe." According to a resolution adopted at a great Socialist meeting held here, the main object in view is to obtain the limitation of the day's work to eight hours. The organisers have issued an appeal to all Socialist Committees to induce the labouring classes to attend the demonstration.

Mr. S. L. Bachelor has been appointed third-class Magistrate at Ahmedabad.

THE PHYSIQUE OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

Mr. Walter Montagu Gattie, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes:—It seems that so far as statistics are available, or may be accepted as a guide, there is a general tendency on the Continent towards physical improvement. At any rate, there are no such serious indications in the opposite direction as those which have caused natural disquietude in this country. The fact has to be faced that, while the physique of the English army is deteriorating under influences easily detected, the material from which foreign armies are drawn is on the whole becoming better and more vigorous; and this—be it remembered—has come about in spite of tremendous wars in which every Continental power of the first rank has sacrificed much of the flower of its youth. I do not know how such a result can be satisfactorily explained if we disregard the remarkable part played by military training in promoting the development of the body, and the generally received doctrine that acquired physical conditions are transmitted from generation to generation. Bearing in mind the important influence which, as is very easily seen, a man's employment exerts upon his body, strengthening whatever powers are brought into use, and weakening those which are neglected or interfered with, it seems little short of a truism that a system of exercises which makes an equal but not excessive call upon every organ and every muscle cannot but improve both health and strength.

If there were any room for doubt on this score evidence is not wanting of the extraordinary effect of a course of gymnastics regularly continued for only a few months. Mr. Maclaren has given some valuable statistics of the measurements and weights of a detachment of non-commissioned officers sent to him to be qualified as military gymnastic instructors. The men ranged in age from 19 to 28 years, in height from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 11½ inches, and in weight from 9 stone 2 pounds to 12 stone 6 pounds; so that various types were represented. After less than eight months' training, they were found to have gained, on the average, 10 pounds in weight, 2½ inches in girth of chest, ¾ inch in the size of the forearm, and 1¼ inch in that of the upper arm, while there was in every case a slight increase of height. One man 28 years of age, had grown from 5 feet 7¾ inches to 5 feet 8¾ inches; his weight had increased from 10 stone 10 pounds to 11 stone 9 pounds, and he measured 40 inches instead of 37 inches round the chest, 11¾ inches instead of 10½ inches round the forearm, and 13¾ inches instead of 12½ inches round the upper arm. Another man, aged 24 years, had grown from 5 feet 8½ inches to 5 feet 9½ inches, and weighed 11 stone 6 pounds instead of 10 stone 8 pounds, while his chest had expanded from 35 inches to 40 inches (a gain of no less than 5 inches), and the forearm and upper arm had gained 1 inch and 1¼ inch respectively. A third pupil, aged 28 years, had added 16 pounds to his weight, with corresponding developments of arm and chest; and the smallest gains of each kind were 5 pounds in weight, 1 inch in chest, ¼ inch in the forearm, and 1 inch in the upper arm. We are told that the muscular additions to the arms and shoulders and the expansion of the chest produced a ludicrous and embarrassing result; for, before the fourth month was out, several of the men could not get into their jackets and tunics without assistance, and when they had got them on they could not make them meet down the middle by a hand's breadth. In a month more, they could not get into them at all, and were obliged to go to and from the gymnasium in their great-coats until new clothing could be procured. It is possible to estimate the advantage gained by these men from the expansion of their chests, and the additional scope thereby given to their hearts and lungs. According to Dr. Lagneau, gymnastic exercises are one of the surest means of diminishing the frequency of phthisis. And, as Mr. Maclaren justly observes, "before this addition could be made to the chest, every spot and joint of the frame must have been improved also, every organ within the body must have been proportionately strengthened."

The statistics given by Drs. Chassagne and Dally show that 76 per cent. of the pupils at Joinville gained, on the average, 1 inch in girth of chest in the course of five months' instruction. In twelve cases the increase reached two inches, and in two cases it was as much as 3 inches. Similar observations by Dr. Abel in Germany disclosed an increase of from 1 to 2 inches in the chests of three-fourths of the men examined. It is true that several of the weaker men, both in France and Germany, were found to have made no progress, or even to have lost ground; but any risk on this account can no doubt be obviated by proper medical supervision, care being taken that no man's strength or stamina is overtaxed. I do not here dwell on the concurrent advantages of the mental discipline so closely associated with regular physical training. That men subjected to such training, whether in a gymnasium, or in a boat, or on the parade-ground, gain conspicuously in courage, self-confidence, presence of mind, and general moral tone, will be readily admitted by those who have had any experience in the subject. But I am disposed, for the present, to let the case rest purely on physical grounds. Amid the growing anxiety of our rulers and philosophers to enforce the cultivation of the mind, the body is in serious danger of being altogether neglected. Unless the Anglo-Saxon is content to abandon the proud position among mankind bequeathed to him by his fathers, it is surely high time that our present system of compulsory education should be supplemented by some measure for preventing further deterioation of physique.

At present physical education is practically confined to the upper and middle classes, with the result shown by the figures I have quoted. The remarkable increase in the height of English ladies which has attended their recent admission to the benefits of active exercise in the open air is another piece of evidence in the same direction. How long will it be before public opinion determines to extend similar advantages to the labouring and industrial classes, who already form more than 85 per cent. of the community, and who are notoriously multiplying at an exceptional rate? Until this question has been answered, it is futile to enter into the wider question whether the need for physical training being admitted, it would not be as well that men should at the same time become fitted to be defenders of their country. In old times, to bear arms was regarded as a duty owed by every individual to his King or to the State. Now the situation is reversed, and it is the State which performs a duty to the individual in requiring him to submit himself to such physical discipline as is imposed by military service.

In suggesting that the Englishman is physically on the decline, I am not unmindful of the charge of unpatriotism hurled by M. Boudin against the French writers who, a few years before the Franco-German war, ventured on similar statements as regards their countrymen. But, if there are good reasons for believing that, in spite of the depletion caused by long wars which England has escaped, the Continental armies are every year recruited with better and more vigorous material, and that this improvement may fairly be ascribed to the salutary influence of universal military training, then it would seem that the dictates of individual self-interest, no less than of patriotism, demand that we should at once set about that physical education of the masses which the decay of agriculture and the unhealthier conditions of manufacturing life now render more than ever necessary.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

For some months past various rumours have been current concerning the new illustrated weekly newspaper that is, according to its promoters, to give the go-by to the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*. The company—the paper is to be owned by a number of shareholders—has been registered and a copy of the prospectus lies before us. The nominal capital is to be £100,000—about eight times, we believe, the amount with which the *Graphic* started; and the directors are Sir James Linton, P.R.I., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Oswald Crawford, Mr. Campbell Praed, and Mr. C. N. Williamson. The last two join the board after allotment; Mr. Williamson, who is to be the managing editor, having, as is well known, gained his experience during a long period of years on the editorial staff of the *Graphic*. The prospectus sets forth how the last-mentioned paper and the *Illustrated London News* are both paying an annual dividend of over a hundred per cent., neither having injured the other, and how, after the lapse of twenty years, there is manifestly room for another paper of the very highest artistic excellence, mainly illustrated by wood-engravings of the first merit, while the many mechanical processes, now carried to such great perfection for the direct imitation of the artists' work, will not be neglected. Such a paper, we are told, *Black and White* is to be, "surpassing all previous efforts of the same kind." A special feature is to be the excellence and variety of the letter-press a department with much novelty and originality of arrangement. The promoters are not lavish of their suggestions upon paper, doubtless with the idea of not delivering themselves over into the hands of the enemy, but all sorts of new ideas and features are spoken of; and, while a rising topic of public interest all the world over is to be dealt with in the illustrations by the best artist of the day, there will be no attempt to follow on old-fashioned lines. No date is definitely mentioned for the appearance of the paper, but we hear on independent authority that the time decided upon is the early autumn.

THE POWER UPON THE PERSIAN THRONE.

Perseus writes to the editor of *Public Opinion*:—Sir,—Scarcely a few weeks have elapsed since his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia returned to his capital from his *third* journey through Europe. Everywhere, and especially in England, he was received in the most brilliant, sympathetic manner, and he arrived home happy, satisfied, well-informed, and highly gratified with all he had seen and heard, and especially with the marked attentions he had received in Europe People were, therefore, extremely astonished and startled to read in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of March 24, a most virulent, quite erroneous, personally interested, and evidently inspired article, vilifying the Shah and his Ministers! Silence would have been the fittest, most dignified, consideration of that article, but as it might mislead some few persons unacquainted with Persia, and with the covert motives of its author, a reply is needed. Its title is—"The Power behind the Persian Throne—The true Story of the Shah and Prince Malcom Khan." The title of my reply as above heading is perfectly accurate, for the Power is upon the Persian Throne, and *not behind* it, as is insidiously inferred! The writer of these present lines doubts not that the imaginary "Baron" is a diplomatist once esteemed by the Shah. In fact, the very identical ideas, opinions, sentiments—aye, the expressions even—used in the article have been heard from his lips. On many occasions already the Shah had graciously overlooked and condoned his faults and shortcomings, but on this last one pardon was impossible, and he was dismissed. If he was so anxious for many years (as he says) to quit the Persian service, why is he now so incensed because his services are dispensed with? But we know, from Teheran, from quite a reliable source, that he begged hard to be permitted to retain his post in a certain capital, and when his successor had already been appointed he then applied for another post not very distant! He doubtless accuses the present Grand Vizier as the instigator of the Shah's justifiable determination, and hence he breathes forth the bitterest hatred, rage, revenge, and a tirade of abuse, especially against the Grand Vizier, and he apparently will eternally bear and practise malice against him in spite of the fact that he is under several obligations to him. The Grand Vizier bears no personal animosity against anyone, but naturally he is averse to everybody and everything detrimental to the dignity and interests of his sovereign and country.

His Highness Amini Sultan deservedly enjoys the confidence of his soverign, and the esteem and respect of the diplomotic body and the other European residents in Persia. He is descended from a vizier of the empire, whose title he inherited; he is recognized by worthy, competent judges as a statesman of most hopeful qualities; he is perspicacious, loyal, strictly honourable, with liberal advanced ideas on the civilisation of the age, which honest patriotic qualities compelled him to tear away the veil under which the dismissed Minister had so long concealed his true character and machinations. It is palpable that there must have been some extraordinary serious cause for that dismissal, and consequently the explanation for this venomous hatred of this man against the Grand Vizier, who is taunted as being only "an inexperienced boy!" when all his life he himself has combated the prejudice against youth, declaring that talent, intellect, &c., should be considered before the youthfulness of the possessor; but now that he is aged he rails at "youth!" It is to be hoped that a statesman of such superior sentiments and qualities as is the Grand Vizier may long enjoy the preference in Persia over those who have finally displayed such contemptible sentiments and qualities. They have only themselves to blame and to be angry against him for having given cause for such displeasure and dismissal, and now that can never be eradicated.

This person must assuredly have benefited from his long tenure of office in the Persian service, but it should be remembered that he himself condemns the *past* policy, &c., of Persia, in which he himself confesses to have played such an important and prominent part. But I fail to recognise the avowed benefits which have accrued to Persia through his sagacious instrumentality! It is only silly self-adulation to say (as the "Baron" does) that "for years the whole of the Shah's European diplomacy had, in fact, been in Prince Malcom Khan's hands." He really must take his European readers for *gobemouches*. Self-conceit, self-praise may be soothing to those who practise such vain emptiness, but the old adage is right in asserting that they are "no recommendation."

The Shah, the Grand Vizier and a numerous suite—many of whom had accompanied his Imperial Majesty on his two previous journeys—lately visited Europe, with the view to strengthen and improve the long-standing friendship between Persia and Europe, and to study and select the best ideas and innovations of European civilisation for their introduction into Persia. They have already adopted many, and are considering others, thus giving practical proofs of their desire and intention to progress, and to break off with the past system of hindrance, &c., to which the "Baron" refers. But Malcolm Khan was one of the officiating members of the Government during the period of that complained-of system of hindrance, &c. The "Baron" says: "This time not a single man of character or ability accompanied his Majesty!" and among the many opprobrious epithets he applies to those Persian gentlemen, he calls them "*lick-spittles*," and yet his singular "hero" was one of the most prominent and servile of that suite! Facts and history speak for themselves. Certainly, the vindictive, virulent, ungrateful "Christian" sentiments, and personally interested motives and invectives displayed by the "Baron" would not be a desirable species of "European" civilisation to introduce into Persia. That European civilisation which tends to improve the condition of the country, its industries, commerce, its amicable relations with Europe, to elevate the mind and benefit the people, is the civilisation which the Shah and his Ministers are determined to adopt, and it is wiser and far preferable to that suggested by the maglignant sentiments of the article to which this is a reply.

The European diplomatists at Teheran have doubtless convinced their Governments as to the progress in general made by Persia since the accession of the reigning Shah, and of the several different honest projects which are under consideration. It is of public notoriety that both during his last journey and since his return home the Shah has scantioned many most necessary, honest, and important European enterprises in Persia, but perhaps he may have cancelled the decrees of some doubtful, probably eventually hurtful, schemes, for it is the Shah himself who has really at heart the welfare of the poor peasantry of Persia—that same "People" of Persia for whom the "Baron" puts forward this person as evincing such "disinterested" affection, for whose prosperity he declares he has so long laboured, and wishes to labour, and who, he pretends, "hear his voice" (in preference to that of their natural, lawful sovereign.) That is all sheer "humbug!" for

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE daughters of the Empress Frederick (says the *World*) have promised to go to Potsdam in June to the one hundred and fifty years' regimental jubilee on the Gardes du Corps, the Prussian crack regiment. The present Empress is honorary colonel of it, and appears on horseback in its white uniform on occasions of military displays. The jubilee celebrations are to be of a most brilliant description, and, among other things, a quadrille will be ridden by ladies and gentle man dressed in uniforms made after the pattern of those worn by the regiment in the time of Frederick the Great, and in this quadrille Princess Victoria and Princess Margaret, the daughters of the Empress Frederick, have promised to take part.

It is significant of the simplicity of life at the Berlin Court that the Emperor's regular dinner-hour, like that of the majority of his subjects, is at half-past one o'clock in the day. Of course, when there are distinguished guests to be entertained, there is a state banquet at six in the evening. In his ordinary life the Emperor is not given to luxury. He rises very early, takes a very light first breakfast, and then goes out for a ride or walk, and sometimes for a little shooting, according to the season. During the bad weather his Majesty takes about an hour's exercise on foot in the large quadrangle of the Old Palace. After exercise he takes a second breakfast, consisting, generally, of an omelette, ham and eggs, a mutton chop, or a chicken. At the principal meal, at half-past one, which the Emperor insists on calling dinner, not luncheon, the first course consists of bouillon or broth, with rice or macaroni, or of Russian soup; then boiled meat with vegetables, followed by roast meat and pudding If there are any guests at the ordinary dinner an *entrea* and ice are added. The Emperor's supper consists of meat or fish and pudding. His favorite dishes are *poulets sautes*, with potatoes or baked fish, especially perch, pike, sole or turbot.

Bismarck could use the pistol with such skill as to be able to decapitate ducks as they swam in the pond at Kniephof. He has remained all his life a first-rate shot. A story is told that when he was Ambassador at St. Petersburg he went out bear-hunting one day with six other gentlemen. Bismarck killed the first bear that appeared. Soon another came from the bushes and trotted towards the party, one of whom fired and missed; the bear came for Bismarck, who waited until the animal came quite close, then took steady aim and stretched him at his feet. Another bear then broke cover. One of the gentlemen fired twice without effect; then Bismarck fired and killed the animal when it was just about to attack the gentleman who had discharged his gun. On another occasion, besides stags and roe-deer, he shot five elks, one of which measured six feet eight inches to his withers. His feats of horsemanship were not less remarkable, although he got several severe falls, one of them of a very serious character. His powers of endurance in the saddle were exceptionally great. At the battle of Koniggratz he was on his horse for more than twelve hours, and the day after Sedan he was riding from six o'clock in the morning till midnight.

Now that he is no longer a member of the German Government, Count Herbert Bismark is reported to be turning his thoughts from diplomacy and statecraft to love. Rumour says that he is on the point of marrying the Countess Elizabeth von Hatzfeldt, who was divorced some nine or ten years back from her husband, Prince Charles von Carolath-Benthen, on account of her too great partiality for Count Herbert. Hitherto the ex-Chancellor had vetoed the match, but now the changed aspect of affairs seems to have cleared away the obstacles to the union of Bismark Secundus and the daughter of the late Prince von Hatzfeldt Nackenburg.

Eugene C. Field, the funny man of the *Chicago News* in London, tells this story of Henry Gladstone's wooing Miss Maud Rendel:—"It seems that the two met last summer at Posillipo, the young lady's father having at that picturesque little hamlet on the gulf of Naples a lovely villa. One beautiful evening the two were in the garden overlooking the water, upon which the moonlight hung like a misty gauze; the scene was one of poetic loveliness—young Gladstone felt that there never could be a fairer spot or a better moment for the confession of his love, so he declared himself to his inamorata with a fervor which the picturesqueness of the surroundings enhanced, if it did not inspire. Instead, however, of answering him, the pretty girl covered her face with her hands and fled precipitately into the villa. Of course this astonished the young lover; he could not understand it at all; should he interpret the maiden's conduct as a rejection? If so, it were better for him to leave Posillipo at once. But no; his Scotch instincts came to his rescue; he had done the proper thing properly—he would bide his time. Next morning after breakfast, at which his idol did not appear, he sought the garden and meandered gloomily therein, wondering what tactics he ought to pursue. Suddenly he heard Miss Maud call to him, and turning he beheld that young girl advancing. She put both her hands in his and said, with charming frankness:—"I would not answer you last night, fearing you were under the influence of the insidious summer evening and of the poetical and almost magical scene, and that it was not your heart that spoke; so I would hear in the daytime if you love me, and if this is so, I will tell you that I am willing to give you my life and my love."

It is announced that Lord William Beresford is coming home, writes a London evening paper. "It is really a matter of the smallest consequence. Still, Lord W. Beresford's Oriental career is worth some passing notice. He has been a kind of ornamental secretary to four Governors-General of India—Lytton, Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdown. A secretary in Lord "Willie Beresford's" position has little to do except to issue the Viceroy's invitation-cards. This particular secretary has distinguished himself in pigeon-shooting matches, a kind of sport of which the worthy Viceroy, Lord Ripon, entertained but a poor opinion. The fact is, that these secretaries of the domestic species have little to do except to amuse themselves at the expense of the native taxpayer."

What a pathetic life is this of Louise Michel! Not all the chattering of the French Parliament, not all the corruption and self-seeking of the political life of France, not all the insincerity, cant, and hypocrisy of public talk shakes her faith in her ideals. She hopes to preach her social ideals in foreign lands, Russia and Germany especially! Perhaps it may be doubtful whether even the Socialising William II would stand a politico-Evangelical tour through his dominions by the renowned and the redoubtable *citoyenne*. Louise Michel has turned quite white. She looks worn out. But the spirit is indomitable, and she is hard at work upon her memoirs.

A portion of *La Citoyenne's* memoirs has already been published; but the best of her story is yet to come. She wants to make money by her book. But not for money's sake. Poor Louise Michel has not a farthing beyond what she makes by her writings, and however subversive of order her writings may be, she is one of the most pungent writers in Paris—which is saying a good deal. Her wants are few—and we might almost add, far between—so that she contrives to live by her pen. She means to devote the proceeds of her book to a preaching tour through Europe. She is inspired by a great idea—the idea of the United States of Europe. Others have thought of it no less than Louise Michel; but their methods differ.

Mr. Navarro, who is engaged to Mary Anderson, is thirty. He is by profession a lawyer. He has travelled extensively abroad, is an accomplished linguist, a thorough musician of artistic temperment and tastes, and a strict Catholic. His full name is Antonio Fernando Navarro de Niana. The Navarros claim descent from the ancient house of Niana, constables of the old Kingdom of Navarre and Counts of Lerin, this title having passed since, by marriage, to the Fitz James, Dukes of Berwick. As a rule, de Niana Navarros have always followed the sea, either in the merchant service or the Royal Navy, and have often attained the highest rank and distinction in the latter, as in the case of Pedro Navarro, who after the surrender of Granada, accompanied Columbus to America in his second voyage in 1493, and afterwards became so famous in Italy and Africa as Count Pedro Navarro, commanding large fleets and leading great armies as general.

George Kennan, the Siberian traveller, author, and lecturer, is one of the most fluent, interesting, and inexhaustible conversationalists. The Russian exile system is the subject nearest his heart, and he never tires of discussing it. His conversation is animated, his words well chosen, and his style well-nigh perfect. After listening to his conversation one would not imagine that he spends hours polishing the sentences of his magazine articles and lectures. He goes over his work again and again until he is absolutely content with even its rhythm. No one who has talked with Mr. Kennan would question for a moment his sincerity. His eyes fill with tears as he speaks of the friends he made while in Siberia, and of their sufferings. He keeps up a constant correspondence with the exiles by the "underground" system.

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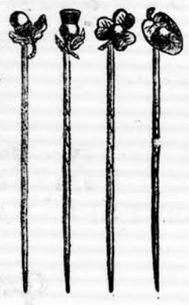

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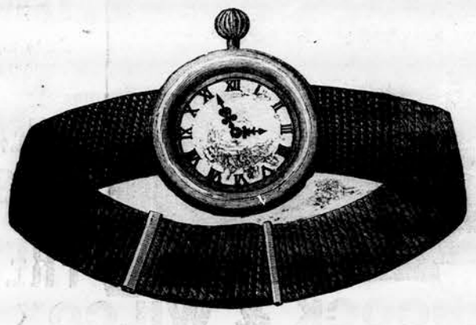

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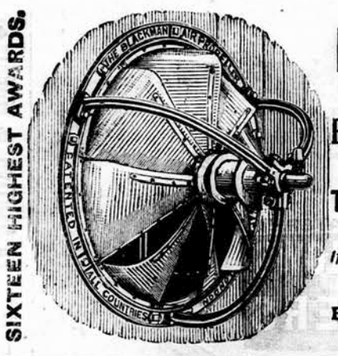

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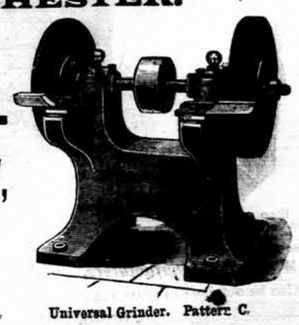

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